THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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RECONSTRUCTION.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN.

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE KELLEY AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., May 6.—Hon. W. D. Kelley, member of Congress of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, *en route* for Memphis and New Orleans, to address the Southern people on reconstruction according to radical principles. His object is to carry out the purposes of the Union Republican Congressional Committee; but it is probable that he may not hold them responsible for all the opinions he may express. He goes to Louisiana on the invitation of the Governor of that State and the Mayor of New Orleans, and will be the guest of the State during his visit. His tour will take in portions of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and North and South Carolina.

Judge Kelley, although a conspicuous man in Congress, is not so well known in New York. A radical of the most ultra stripe, he outran Sumner and Thad. Stevens in his advocacy of universal negro suffrage. He is comparatively young, being not more, probably, than forty-six. In character he is decided, earnest, and very positive. In appearance he is tall, lightly built, and quick in his motions; has a finely formed head, crowned with thick brown hair, and wears a beard and moustache. His voice is finely modulated. His political rise was very rapid. Commencing as a copy reader in a printing office, he soon took to the business of a working jeweller. He then studied law, and in eight years was on the bench of the Common Pleas in Philadelphia, after filling the place of District Attorney twice. He is now occupying a seat in Congress for the fourth time. His style of oratory is forcible, rather caustic, and sometimes given to the sledge-hammer fashion, as witness his Congressional attacks on Mr. Johnson.

Such is the man who proposes to interpret reconstruction to the whites and blacks of the gulf and cotton States—to conciliate the former and coax the votes of the latter. He is not wholly unknown in the South, favorably of course to the radicals, but rather otherwise to all other parties. There is no reason, however, to suppose that Judge Kelley will not be received with every courtesy. He invites discussion, and will probably have a good deal of it to meet with during his trip. He starts down the Mississippi to-day for Memphis, where he will be met by some delegates from Louisiana.

JUDGE KELLEY'S ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT MEMPHIS—HIS SPEECH AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Judge Kelley has just arrived here from Cairo, and opened his Southern campaign by a brilliant address at the Greenlaw Opera House this evening. He was met at the depot of the Louisville and Memphis Railroad by Barbour Lewis, Esq., chairman of the County Republican Committee, and W. H. Pitcher, Esq. He was immediately conducted to the private residence of C. P. Norris, President of the First National Bank, on Madison street. He was here waited upon, and most cordially welcomed, by a number of prominent citizens and officers of the army, including General Eaton, Colonel Beaumont, Major Pearce, Colonel Hough, Colonel Chandler, Colonel Richards, of the Tennessee Legislature; Judge Hunter, Messrs. J. F. Bigelow, H. T. Dix, Colonel Tomesey, United States Marshal; Rev. Dr. Bliss, Rev. M. Peann, and several others. These gentlemen had a long conversation with Judge Kelley, during which they prophesied great results for the better political enlightenment of the people, both white and black, and the earlier advent of reconstruction, from his tour through the cotton and gulf States. The Republican Committees are working with a will for their party, and are zealously responded to by the colored population.

One of the most interesting incidents at Judge Kelley's levee to-day was the visit of two negroes, Joe D. Boliver and W. T. Kennedy, men of remarkable intelligence. Had they not announced their race, and said that they were proud of it, no one could have told that they were of African blood, for their skins were as white and their eyes as blue as any Caucasian present. They spoke confidently of the alliance of the colored people with the radical party.

The secesh papers of this evening speak sarcastically, but not discourteously, of Judge Kelley's visit.

At 8 o'clock the speaker was introduced to the audience, which comprised over one thousand people, of whom the larger majority were white, the galleries being well filled with the colored race. There were a large number of ladies present. Judge Mason introduced Judge Kelley in a few words.

On coming forward Judge Kelley was greeted with loud applause, and proceeded to address the audience. He did not know whether to congratulate them on their enfranchisement, or himself for being enfranchised in this free land. Though born in a free State, he too was a bondman. His mother taught him from the Christian's Guide, as the Constitution did, that all men were equal before the Father of all. Until now it was not safe for him to cross the Potomac or the Mississippi and speak his opinions. Now every man could go where he wills, and carry with him not only his clothes, but his conscience and his honest convictions. (Applause.) He came to speak of the destiny of their country. No matter whether from the South or New England, or the Liffey or the Shannon, the Danube or the Rhine, the little words, "Our country," were dear to every man, and to none so much as to an American. After an eloquent apostrophe of liberty, he proceeded to say that every man, woman, and child now present had a practical interest in the Constitution. ("That's so.") In this country, no matter where a man was born, he is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of every State as soon as he is naturalized; and if the citizen of Tennessee chose to go to Pennsylvania he can do so, and still be at home. No narrow Confederacy bounded by the Potomac, the child of disunion, can hold him. Into whatever State he may go he is still an American citizen; and if they chose to go to the late Russian possessions, to enter upon the ice trade or hunt walruses, they could do so, and he would recommend them to take a large American flag with them and hang it on the North pole, where it will one day float. They were called the radical party, and he accepted the title, for a radical party went to the root of things. He then explained the provisions of the Homestead law. He hears some young man say, "I cannot go, because I love Mary;" but he would advise him to take Mary with him, and his eighty acres would become one hundred and sixty, and if Mary's father went they would become two hundred and forty. He took exception to a paragraph in one of their papers, which stated that no debts or obligations should be repudiated. If that means that all just obligations should be observed, then he agreed with the sentiment; but if it means debt contracted to maintain an army, and means to support a treasonable Confederacy, he denied the proposition. That was not a debt legally contracted. Why should Alabama pay a debt contracted by the bastard Confederate State of Alabama? Shall settlers from New England or other States who go to Texas be made to pay debts by taxation contracted for a war that carried off their brothers by tens of thousands? That must never be. (Cheers.) There must be no other taxation than that necessary for the support of the Government in this country forever. He found that they were grumbling about being taxed by the Government, and especially about the cotton tax, which carried off all the poor darkies earned. He would appeal to the manhood of the white man on this question. He was for taxing France and England as far as he could under the Constitution, for they gave all the aid they could to the war for the destruction of this country. England and France wanted some things that they must get from America—tobacco, cotton, and sugar; and he was for making Johnny Bull and Johnny Crapeau pay a heavier tax upon them. The radicals were abused for not giving office to the negro and a place in the jury-box. If they had a right to these privileges, why, in the name of God, did not the Democrats grant them for the last eighty years? He contended that both parties were playing for the black man's vote; but let them not be cajoled by either, but vote as they fought—for the Union. They were told that the North did not suffer from the war, and that the South was suffering from hordes of foreigners brought here for the purpose; but he would not tell them that there was not a home in the North that had not a vacant place at the table and an empty chair at the fireside. Their bravest met our bravest; they had both suffered for eighty years. They had been lying by pretending to believe that men were equal, and that the war was God's war to wipe out the fraud. Sketching the history of the Constitutional Convention, upon the question of introducing the word "white" before "citizens," in regulating suffrage, he passed on to the purchase of Louisiana, when it was provided that no slave should be taken there except by a citizen. John C. Calhoun's doctrine in 1867 would enable men to hold slaves wherever the American flag floated, except on the high seas; and although the resolution of Mr. Yancey in 1848, and Mr. Clark's motion to amend the Constitution, were acceded to, this war was forced upon us by the South. We met it in the name of our country. They fought the South to secure for its people the proprietorship of citizenship. (Applause.) That every child of the South should be the heir to its resources. He voted for Crittenden's resolution, that the war was not for slavery, though he was an Abolitionist. He said then that if the South made war upon us we would put arms into the hands of their slaves, and they would put down the Rebellion. He asked Mr. Lincoln at one time to allow him to raise a colored regiment. It was not granted; but black soldiers were raised, and from that time the blacks were free, for no nation could keep a race in servitude which it had allowed to die for it. After explaining the duties of all the States to the general Government, he asked what would have been the fate of this country if the Confederacy had succeeded, and pointed to the present state of Europe, quivering on the verge of a terrible war, as an evidence to show that we would have our American Prussia warring upon our American France. We would become a nation for the support of half-a-dozen armies to defend the various republics. As it is, we needed no army, for we could meet any and all the nations in Europe, united as we now are. He urged the people of the South to adopt the Constitutional amendment, for he knew the spirit of the Fortieth Congress, and stronger terms might be imposed. If they were in doubt as to what these terms might be, let them read Thad. Stevens' letter on reconstruction.

Upon the platform were a large number of citizens, among them some ten negroes. Judge Kelley was listened to with intense attention, not a single word of interruption breaking the thread of his address. He could not have been heard with more respect in Philadelphia or New York; and yet twelve months ago he dared not have made such a speech in Memphis, and the life of neither Northern man nor colored man was safe. At that time the streets were filled with rioters, and the flow of blood and blaze of burning negro churches reddened the sky. That spirit must be modified indeed when a Northern radical can speak his opinions even as calmly as Judge Kelley in this once turbulent city, without being molested.

Mr. D. A. Nunn, candidate for Congress, then addressed the meeting.

Judge Kelley goes direct to New Orleans to-morrow, where he will be received by Governor Wells and Mayor Heath.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Thirty-Fourth Anniversary—Addresses by Wendell Phillips and Miss Anna E. Dickinson.

From the New York papers of to-day.

The American Anti-Slavery Society continued their anniversary exercises last evening at Steinway Hall, Wendell Phillips, President of the Society, acting as chairman. The meeting was called to order at half-past 7 o'clock, when the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was performed on the organ and sung by the audience. The Chairman announced that he had intended that Miss Anna E. Dickinson should be the first speaker, but that as she had not yet arrived, he would open the meeting himself, and would leave the platform when she came.

REMARKS BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

This is now the thirtieth anniversary which I have come to New York or to some neighboring city to attend in the service of the American Anti-Slavery Society. It is thirty years since I first pledged myself to the principle embodied in the constitution of this Society. I did it rather from impulse than from any distinct understanding of the great and broad principle at the root of our movement. I pronounced the Shibboleth of the Society with the buoyant indifference of a young man, confident as young men generally are. (Miss Anna E. Dickinson here entered the hall, and was loudly applauded. The speaker stopped, but many voices crying out, "Go on, go on," and the lady signifying her preference to wait, Mr. Phillips continued his remarks.) I say I pronounced the Shibboleth of the Society with the indifference which young men usually entertain towards such questions, confident of a large reserve of strength and a lavish amount of opportunity, so that we can throw away any quantity upon any account we chance to fancy. I was then, like most Americans, profoundly ignorant of what slavery was, or how strong the slave system itself was. I had been brought up, as most Americans are, in an unqualified admiration and acceptance of the great republican and eulogistic tone in which our institutions were both criticized and admired. I was a hero worshipper—hardly anything else. Like the men of that day, especially in New England, I regarded Webster as the great statesman and almost an orator, and from afar off I worshipped Henry Clay as the great American orator and almost a statesman. (Laughter.) For the Church, I had been bred in an unmixed and an unlimited respect. I supposed that under its altar was enshrined all of American virtue, and that most that is good in our institutions had grown up under its influence. I had no idea, not the slightest, of the lifelong battle, of the great, deeply anchored evil which we were encountering. The mobs of '35, and of the year that immediately followed it, the great denial for many years of the right of petition, startled me for a moment out of this blind admiration for democratic institutions. They were phenomena for which I could not account. A lawyer, bred in all the technical reliance on the safeguards of Saxon liberty, I was puzzled rather than astounded by the fact that outside of the law, and wholly unrecognized in the theory of our institutions, was a mob power, an abnormal element which nobody had counted in, in the analysis of the system, and for whose irregular actions no check, no balance had been provided. The gun which was fired at the breast of Elijah Lovejoy on the banks of the Mississippi brought me to my feet, conscious, too, that I stood in the presence of a power whose motto was, "Victory or Death." Then for the first time, I think, Abolitionists began to realize the death grapple in which they had unthinkingly joined. At least I did. But still, for a long time we saw men as trees walking. We still put slavery off at a distance. We saw the trunk of the tree growing out of Southern soil; talked of it as a far-off institution. We had not the slightest conception that its broad reaching roots, its innumerable fibres, penetrated every altar of New England; that the miasma of its poisonous branches benumbed consciences, stifled intellect; that the calls of its syren voice, like that of Calypso, turned politician and statesman alike into brutes, glad to do its bidding. I am describing at least the actual condition of one honest abolitionist in those early days. It was a long, long time. Many, many an experience passed over my head before I could realize that slavery, like the aristocratic element in England, like the Catholic element in Italy, had poisoned everything it touched; that there was no inch of ground, moral, intellectual, political, where the flag floated, that was not glad to do it obeisance. It was a long, long time before I began to learn that the poets sang only for its praises, that the merchant with instinctive sagacity shrank from disturbing its quiet, that the historian moulded his record, the churchman interpreted his New Testament, only to save its character. No matter where the Ithuriel spear of the anti-slavery movement touched the American people, it started up the same fiend. No matter how varied the masks that played all the several parts around us, now killing its literature and now religion, now history and now politics, now trade and now fashion—tear off the mask, the same hideous features were behind it, sneering and gibbering at the spectators. This was America ten, twenty, thirty years, in the thick of the fight, revealing the marks of the disease, the wide stain of the cancer. We were called rash agitators; we only told the truth. We were called uncharitable speakers; we only quoted what a man was proud to say. We put on record, without word or comment, the pledge of some great statesman, and when he looked at it in the cool light of his own retirement, or through the eyes of his friends, he shrank back and said that is not I, but it was no one else. Well, you know the rest of the history after this long battle, after this dread experience, after this breaking up of all the fond dreams of a real and enthusiastic believer in American State and American Church. When we were brought face to face at last with the actual fiend itself; when, flinging aside all disguises, trampling under foot all pleasant dreams, denying the North all the pretenses under which timid politics and expedient church had hidden themselves, slavery revealed itself at last a gigantic Rebel. Now, with such a climate and with such a race, the institutions of the nineteenth century have made the wages of labor so large and the ingenuity of science so acute, that for a day's work a man can be drunk a week. Given such a temperature, with such a blood and such an opportunity, the man who does not see in the movement to put the American people as a mass above the control of its appetite, and so ensure the security of republican institutions, is as blind to the present as I was in 1837 to the condition of this country. Why it was the turn of a die, of which the most sanguine man would not have dared to prophecy the result in 1861, whether one prominent demagogue should take this city and the Empire State out of the North into the Confederacy. And you know, every one of you, that if Fernando Wood had put New York under the banner of Jefferson Davis, it would have been because the grogshops of this city ruled the Empire State. It is not amiss to touch a question like this, when a dozen times within three years the doors of the Senate—the highest, most dignified body in the world—have been closed under a pretense of executive session, only in order to shield the drunkenness of its members from the criticism of the public. It is not amiss in a moment like this, when the galleries of the Senate have been filled night after night till midnight by the wives of members who were afraid to trust their husbands alone, drunken and besotted, in the midnight of a Washington street. Looming over the future is the great question of the sobriety of the people. Side by side with it stands another of the momentous questions of the hour—woman's position in the political arena, the great, unique, characteristic question of the nineteenth century, the last protest against the injustice of one-half of the human race, woman's position politically. Behind it, with a still more important and disastrous moment, stands the relation of capital and labor in the conciliating, the seeming feud between them, the putting of the American laborer where he belongs, in a condition and on a level of substantial freedom, where his labor is only capital, and his time is only capital, to be sold in the best market under the best relations of political economy, co-operating without any feud betwixt him and his natural ally, and both moving harmoniously together in a development unheard of in its extent of the material prosperity of this country, and far above and beyond it; the laborer lifted up to be a man, with the necessary leisure for the development of all his nature, moral and intellectual. Now, for one, I see ample toil for the rest of our years, and for the next generation, in the settlement of these great questions. In America brains always rule. In the long run, to the credit of our institutions be it said, nothing but brains ever rule. You cannot bully this community. If any power had been able to bully it into silence the slave power would have done it. The American people cannot be coerced either into silence or submission—they must be convinced. They have reached that level of intellectual life which must have argument and fact, which must have reasons furnished for every step. It is necessary, therefore, with an untrammelled press, with a purified pulpit, with a vigilant watch over dishonest men outside of both the balance wheel, the safety valve, the great check of republican institutions—this outside virtue should all be left free and disengaged for these great questions. The danger to-day is that for the simple preservation of party dominancy the Republican party can sell us out for the nominal triumph of the party. The great political chiefs have but one anxiety. That is not the selfish preservation of their place; not that one man shall be this and another that; but it is that the great party in which they believe shall maintain the possession of the Government and not be divorced from it. Now, I have the same anxiety. I believe that when that idea carried us through the war it should hold on to the Government we have saved. And when that idea is divorced from the Government we do not know where we shall float. Put an unredeemed Democrat at the helm of the Government, and we have lost sixty per cent. of the war. Put a half-and-half man, with no ideas, like General Grant, and we shall lose fifty per cent. (Laughter and hisses.) Put a traitor, like Fessenden or Sherman, and we shall lose seventy per cent. (Hisses.) Now I note that hiss. I am not unprepared for it. The merit of this platform in times past was to call everything by its right name. It called a spade a spade, and not an agricultural implement. It did not undertake in kindly efforts to wrap up truths, but it spoke them out in plain Saxon words. Now the great merit and strength of the American abolition movement was that it gave things their true names; it had no other motive. The fulcrum on which we planted the lever was the conscience of the American people. We said to them that is a sin, no matter how it may be covered up, no matter how politicians represent it on the parchment of the Constitution. And when Webster was in his grave, and the American Church shrank from the conflict, the people at Gettysburg and Atlanta, and out from the agony of Andersonville, said it is true it was a sin. Would to God the childless mother had known it before she was obliged to give up her first-born! Would that the orphan had known it before his father had left him unprotected in this world. Now to-day the same responsibility rests upon us to call things by their true names. The politician does not pretend that he adheres to absolute justice; he confesses that he trims down rights in order to make them available. He announces this as the rule of his life. Why should I not say it? It is no discredit to a spade to call it a spade; I need not call it a chronometer. The most successful politician, as far as office is concerned, that breathes to-day on the American continent, said to a friend lately, "I have not dared to utter my whole thoughts since I was twenty-five years old. Personally I am an Episcopalian, but politically I am a Methodist." I do not libel him and it is not my fault if he saw himself as he really was. He was a politician, and the world is full of them. The Republican party to-day—and I say it not to their discredit, but to their vindication—is drawn into the great maelstrom of a Presidential election that levels every American to the one great consideration of what is to carry his party at the polls, no matter how much truth he conceals and how many equivocal words he utters. Now, I acknowledge that necessity. I know just as well as Henry Wilson does to-day that there is no hope, politically speaking, at the present moment but in the triumph of the Republican party. You might as well set to work to build another Noah's ark as to attempt another political movement. Therefore, until November, 1868, I will labor upon men's consciences, and when I can get a man's ear for an hour I will endeavor to impress the truth on him. If he loves the child in its cradle he will smooth the path of its future. We leave that cradle hard tasks enough. A debt of three hundred millions of dollars mortgaging every right hand, and half a million of patriotic lives hidden in early graves, are enough to give for one political step. God grant that every political step we make may not unnecessarily be purchased at such a price. Why should we not take an evil in our right hands and correct it without going through the dread ordeal of the battle-field? Why should we wipe out iniquity with life? If republicanism means anything, it means a people adequate to take up an evil and deal with it conscientiously. When the Emperor of Russia, moved by the inspiration of the nineteenth century, broke millions of chains, and when the Emperor of Brazil followed his illustrious example, there was no necessity of an appeal to civil war. The blood of hundreds of thousands of their subjects was not spilled, but in the quiet councils of imperial will they struck off these shackles. Shall not this be possible in a great republic? The rottenness of Europe and the decrepitude of Brazil have virtue to attain that which the American people only achieve by war.

SPEECH OF MISS DICKINSON.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson was then introduced and received with hearty applause by the large audience. When silence was restored she proceeded to speak as follows:—

I recognize thoughtfully the disadvantage under which any must labor in speaking after the very eloquent address they had heard from the gentleman who had just spoken. I realize pre-eminently the almost necessity of saying nothing on a subject so thoroughly discussed and canvassed; but a few words I will say on a phase of the question which presents itself to me. I beg you will listen patiently, at least, till these few words are spoken. No one needs at this day to be told the indications which say we must fight or surrender. The events of the last six years pre-eminently demonstrate the fact that the great party of the republic, if it once turns backwards, will leap into its grave; and for it to stand still would be to await disintegration, gradual dissolution and final death; and to go forward was to scale height after height of victory, liberty, and power, and the work of the Republican party would close. No historian of to-day would take up his pen and write down on the page of its story, as final, at its close, what its sublime record ought to be. With many wrongs righted, with many chains broken, civilization transformed; for oppression, justice; for slavery, liberty; for despotism and tyranny, democracy; and through it all humanity shining with justice and liberty, with courage and self-sacrifice irradiating it all as never before in the annals of time. This party recognizing the onward march of human rights with the noble and enduring lessons of truth, for the help of the nations. So much done great and marvellous as it is, more remains behind. The Republican party has established and decreed liberty. Again and again the party has been charged for the last six years that what it did for justice and liberty it did to save itself. What it did for the black man, it did not from a sense of right and justice to him; not because it favored the good nor cared for the man, but because simply the race troubled it, and it thus avenged it. Again and again it is charged that the party went forward simply because it was forced to go on. To-day the question ever is presented to it which, if properly answered, can forever brand the statement as a lie and put it to rest to the end of time. The march of events has at length brought us face to face with the question which cannot be said to be one of public expediency and of military necessity. To-day the question presented to us is one of abstract right or wrong. The Republican party must proclaim as its watchword universal liberty if it ever hopes to win, and if it ever repudiates that watchword it must die. (Applause.) And repudiation can be as successfully accomplished by silence as by words. An Oriental legend story says that a poor man sat down before the gates of pearl, and waited season after season and year after year, through a thousand turnings of the season, to see if they would open. After the close of a thousand years, wearied and exhausted, for an hour he dropped asleep, and in that single hour the gates of pearl swung open and the sleeper awoke only to see them close again. So the Republican party, after bearing the heat and burden of the day, and after the sweat and blood of a long and wearied march, and after its heroic struggle and sublime fighting, after its unparalleled victories, if it sleeps now it will waken to find the earth sliding from under its feet and the gates of pearl and of victory closing before it. (Applause.) To-day, with the black man deprived of his rights in almost every Northern city; to-day in our midst, with a party who says to the South, repeating the invitation of the French officers who, on going into battle, exclaimed to their adversary, "Gentlemen, fire first." Looking at them from a selfish standpoint, I say we cannot afford this. The whole history of the past, from the firing on Fort Sumter, forbids it. The leaders of the South, more astute than we, with statesmen wiser and politicians shrewder than the shrewdest Yankee, they have always beat us where diplomacy was concerned. They have beaten us in fair field with the sword, and again they have beaten us, and restored themselves to their old position, and are about to fight the old battle with us on the old field of diplomacy. Let us see to it that the lessons of the past are not wasted, and let us not repudiate the past for the present. The papers, Democratic and Southern, every day tell us of the affiliation of the old masters with their slaves, and of the kind feeling existing between them. We read of frank and generous words that these Southern masters now speak to their one time chattels. Every Democratic paper declares that these same old masters will hold their influence over their four millions of ex-slaves, and will march them to the polls. It will not be the fault of the Republican party if they do not. I recognize the fact, however, that gratitude must lead these sometime slaves right in the future as in the past. I recognize, through all the din and smoke of battle, through all the lies told, through all the wavering and hesitancy of the South a year ago, that these blacks know who is their friend, and know, too, that the Stars and Stripes should be their flag. I believe that those whom they turned to as their friends in time of war they will turn to as their friends in time of peace, and give them the benefit of their ballots. You do not need to be told of the ignorance of those people. Slavery is a poor school teacher. No one denies that these men must, to a great extent, be in the condition of the prisoners of St. Mark, who, after being long imprisoned in the dark and filthy dungeons for months and years, ten, twenty, and thirty years, when brought into the great square of St. Mark, and standing in the sunshine so long shut out from their eyes, they stood stricken blind for ever. It is not strange that these slaves, freed from the dungeons and caverns of slavery, brought into the full blaze of light, into the bright sunlight of liberty, should be dazzled and lose their eyesight at least for a little time, and confound friends with foes. The negro's vote will be an element of strength in the future of property handled and directed, and with it we shall defeat our adversaries with their own weapons. With a little education and property qualification these men can be made to vote intelligently. They say in the South the Republican party has given you the ballot here in our midst, while they deny it to your comrades in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and in Michigan. I recognize it as one of the marvels of the age that these men act as intelligently as they do. Look at Beauregard and a host of others speaking to these freedmen from high places, and with authority in the eyes and ears of the nation. These men present the spectacle of the lions facing the throne of gold and ivory of Solomon, of whom we read in the Bible, not recumbent and defiant, but with bowed heads and tails between their legs, as becomes their position. I recognize that this should be the case, but it is not. These men of the South have quickness and keenness and cunning to make the most of our shortcomings. If we love justice for the sake of justice, and prefer liberty for its own sweet sake, then indeed we stand covered with the armor of purity. To repudiate the spirit of justice and liberty, save as a power for us, and though we stand with helmet and breastplate, with shield and buckler, and with spear in hand, with the emancipation proclamation of liberty established, of citizenship granted to hundreds and thousands of the South, if we falter on the plain abstract question of right, we have opened a vulnerable point, the Achilles' heel through which our enemies can stab us to the death. Said the great King of the French to his son, "My son, you must seem to love your people;" and the son asked, "How shall I seem to love them?" "You must love them," was the answer. Now we must seem to love justice and liberty; but no man, North or South, black or white, can ever be deceived, and if we are not guided by justice and liberty this majestic organization will drop off piece by piece to destruction. It is true, however, and every man and woman knows it, that any political party or organization that dares for a single moment of time to doubt its own purpose, that instant it commences to die from heart and roots. Our history, the history of our fathers, who to a man loved liberty yet sustained slavery, who prayed that justice might be established in the time to come, yet secured the oppression of the present, and who said the men who come after us will secure it. They added State after State, and in our day we have added State to State, and Territory to Territory, supported our power, and secured our strength, as it seems, while behind us followed with awful and even pace, Time, the avenger. All we want to-day is to have the temple erected to liberty perfect and entire. There is but one way for the right to go, and that is straight ahead, whatever may stand in our way. (Applause.)

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 89¾; Reading, 103½; Canton Company, 43¾; Erie, 61¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 121½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 96; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 68; New York Central, 97½; Illinois Central, 114; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Hudson River, 96; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 107½; do. of 1864, 105¼; do. of 1865, 106; Ten-forties, 99⅞; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106¼; all others, 106¾; Sterling Exchange 109¾; Money, 5@6 per cent., Gold, 138½.

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal.—

	For the two weeks ending May 4.	For the season, 1867.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	36,360 tons.	226,445 tons.
Penna. Coal Co.	1,303 "	3,147 "
Total tons	37,663 "	229,592 "
For the same period last year:—	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	46,680 tons.	151,270 tons.
Penna. Coal Co.	590 "	2,190 "
Total tons	47,270 "	153,460 "

—The French Emperor celebrated the fifty-ninth year of his age on Saturday, April 20.

—The journeymen tailors in the provinces of France are going to follow the example of their Parisian comrades. They have already turned out at Maçon. The rise they ask is twenty per cent.; the masters offer ten per cent.

—William Sandilands (borne on the books of her Majesty's ship Victory as W. Saunders), the last survivor of those who carried the dying Nelson to the cockpit of that ship at the battle of Trafalgar, died recently in Gloucestershire, England.

—An attempt was recently made to assassinate Victor Emmanuel, as he was returning from a day's sporting at San Rossore. Some of the rails on the line along which he was to pass were taken up at the Campi Station, with the object of upsetting the train. The railway employes happily found out the breach in time. Several arrests are said to have been made.

—The French officers are rabid for war. The Generals who expect command speak with the utmost contempt of the Prussian army, and say that, although it showed itself at Sadowa capable of a rush, it would never stand a campaign of six weeks. The common talk in barracks is that the consummate French Generals will make the Prussians manœuvre till they are worn out, and then fall upon and destroy them.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, May 8—Noon.—Consols for money, 91¼; Erie Railroad shares, 41; United States Five-twenties, 71¼; Illinois Central, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—Noon.—Cotton easier. Sales to-day will probably be 10,000 bales. Uplands, 11a11½d.; Orleans, 11⅞d.

Breadstuffs. Old Wheat, 13s. 9d.; Corn, 43s. 6d.a43s. 9d. per quarter. Lard advanced to 52s.

Produce generally unchanged. Petroleum has declined to 1s. 1½d. Other articles are unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Embezzlement Trial—The Weather—Conservative State Convention—The City Court, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The trial of John H. Rogers, charged with embezzling the funds of the National Mechanics' Bank, is progressing in the United States District Court.

All the testimony has been taken, and the counsel are arguing the points under the United States law, as to whether the offense of the prisoner in altering the books by false entries, and using the funds of the bank in the manner he did, as alleged, by borrowing from Wentz, is an actual criminal offense.

From a partial decision of Judge Giles, I think he will decide affirmatively. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day. The Court House is full, and great interest is manifested.

There was a terrible storm of rain and wind all last night and to-day; some chimneys, trees, etc., were blown down, and other damage done. It has been very rough on the Chesapeake, and disasters are apprehended.

The Constitutional State Convention met to-day. The radicals are determined also to hold theirs. Trouble is certainly not far distant.

T. Parker Scott's Rebel Court, with the Rebel steam ram Hollins, and other Rebels as officers, creates intense dissatisfaction.

Secretary Browning's Health.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, is still very weak from his severe illness, but is slowly improving.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Magilton Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—The Court commenced at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the examination of witnesses for the defense was resumed. Several were called, and testified that that they had seen the prisoner under the influence of spirits, and that he was excited at times, and shuddered at the pictures mentioned yesterday; also, that his character for peace and quietness was good; he always acted in a gentlemanly manner towards the witnesses, except when under the influence of the "spirits," and then he was not himself.

Witnesses were also produced who testified that the prisoner did not run from the house on the day of the homicide, and that he offered to go the Station House if they had any suspicion of him. The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

The number of persons in Court this morning was very large, and the excitement in regard to this trial is unabated.

The jury summoned for the May term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, who were discharged on Monday until this morning, appeared and answered to their names. They were discharged until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The witnesses in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Lels, were discharged until the same time.

The examination of witnesses for the defense was then resumed.

Dr. Weir Nutchell sworn—I am a physician; I have practised since 1852; I have given special attention to the subject of nervous diseases; the most opportunities I had was in the army; I am extremely familiar with cases of epilepsy.

Q. What is the appearance of the epileptic at the time of the spasms?

Witness. Shall I describe an epileptic fit?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

The effect of epilepsy upon the mind would depend upon the number of fits; in some cases there is no apparent effect, in others there is an immediate effect following each fit; then there would be other effects on the mind, produced by a number of fits, extending over a number of years.

Q. Is not epilepsy a producing cause of insanity? A. An occasional producing cause.

Q. Is the patient delirious during the attack? Objected to and sustained.

Witness resumed—Epilepsy is considered a disease of the brain; epilepsy would aggravate a predisposition to insanity. Q. Does not delirium attend these attacks. Objected to, and objection sustained.

Witness resumed—The effects of epilepsy upon the body are not marked; in old epileptics, where epileptics have had fits over a large portion of time, idiocy is sometimes produced; I esteem epilepsy a nervous disease; anything that will make a strong impression upon the nervous system will be apt to affect the disease; that is, bring on or ward off the disease; persons are not necessarily weakened by epilepsy; indigestible food taken into the stomach is one of the causes of epilepsy; if a man had dyspepsia he would probably be subject to epilepsy; mania is sometimes the result of epilepsy; but it is a rare consequence; melancholy, suicidal tendency, homicidal mania, may follow epilepsy; the insanity produced by epilepsy may be attended with lucid intervals; the person, during the intervals, in a great majority of cases of the attack, may appear to be healthy; epilepsy may be the result of hereditary insanity; an inherited maniacal tendency may be excited by any extraordinary excitement or infatuation, or coming in contact with those mentally excited, the patient becomes excited in various ways, and it would require a long lecture to give them; the brain is not congested during the convulsions; epilepsy as considered by the profession at large is considered a disease of the brain; I can't say whether a blow upon the head would aggravate the disease, but it is known in some cases to produce it.

Q. Would you believe a man insane if he believed himself to be surrounded by "spirits." Objected to and objection sustained.

Q. If a man professed himself controlled by spirits, which he believed he saw disembodied around him, and appeared to act as though not in obedience to his own will, jumping about, making grimaces and contractions of his muscles, apparently not controlled by his own will, would it, in your opinion, be any evidence of insanity, especially if the phenomena were continued and persisted in? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Witness resumed—I was in court only for a few moments at a time yesterday.

Mr. Warriner then proposed to read the testimony of prisoner's mother.

Mr. Mann objected, but was overruled by the court.

The evidence of Mrs. Winnemore, his sister and his brother, was then read.

Q. Should you consider such facts, if proved, as evidences of insanity? Objected to, and sustained.

Question by Mr. Mann—Are you able, in a matter of this kind, to give an opinion as to the insanity of the prisoner from a partial statement of acts? A. I am unwilling, because I am unable; in order to give an opinion, it would be necessary to be familiar with all the facts, and make a personal examination of the prisoner.

Questioned by Mr. Warriner—Are hallucinations an evidence of insanity? A. Where they exist they are one of the evidences.

No cross-examination.

Chief Detective Lamon sworn—Recognized two letters, one of them signed by George W. Winnemore, addressed to "My Friends;" they were delivered to him by Lieutenant Hampton at the Station House.

Mr. Kilgore then read them. They were as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867.—My Friends:—This sad calamity is caused by my enemies, those who were my pretended friends. I have been accused of many things, which are utterly false. God knows I am innocent. This note is intended especially for "Mr. M." of this city, although I forgive them for what they have done. I prefer death to dishonor, for it rests as a stigma on my name and character. For years I have tried to bear for all, but it bears me down with trouble. I now bid all earthly friends and enemies farewell in this life. Let the past be forgotten.

Yours for truth, GEORGE W. WINNEMORE.

DUPLICATE.

I do authorize my brother, Henry G. Winnemore, of the first part, to receive the Government claim of George W. Winnemore of the second part, consisting of $100, with the exception of percentage of $10, to be deducted by the agent at Leavenworth City, Kansas.

I also authorize the said first party, Henry G. Winnemore, to keep it for and use it himself.

Given in duplicate under my hand and seal, this 18th day of April, 1867.

Signature of the first part,
GEORGE W. WINNEMORE.
Witnesses:—ADAM MANOCK,
FREDERICK B. BAIRD.
[SEAL.]

Dr. Edward A. Smith sworn—I am a practising physician; have been for nine years; I heard Dr. Mitchell's testimony, and agree with him entirely.

Thomas Beech sworn—The prisoner was in my employ; he had access to money in my store; could have taken it if he had chosen; I never missed any; he complained of pain in his head; he went home several times on that account; he sometimes appeared singular and strange; he called at my house the last week in February last; I saw him a few moments.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held; July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107⅞, a slight advance; and 10-40s at 99½, an advance of ⅛; 107⅛ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; and 105½@106½ for June and August 7·30s.

City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 101⅜, a slight decline; and old do. at 96⅛@96½, an advance of ⅛.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 51⅜, no change; Camden and Amboy at 130¾, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅜@53½, no change; and Minehill at 57, no change; 28½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61⅞ for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common, 42½ for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common, 27¼ for preferred do.; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44¼ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 12¼ was bid for Hestonville and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. North America sold at 240, and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 132, dividend off; 100 was bid for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 43 for Commonwealth; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were unsettled. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53@53¼, a decline of ⅜; 21½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 31½ for preferred do.; 15⅝ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56¼ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137⅞; 11 A. M., 138¼; 12 M., 138; 1 P. M., 138½, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues easy at 5@6 ℔ cent. on call, with large amounts offering.

"Foreign exchange is firm. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 108@109½ for commercial; 109⅝@109¾ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110¼@110½; Paris at 60 days, 5·20@5·15; do. at short sight, 5·15@5·12½; Antwerp, 5·28@5·15; Swiss, 5·20@5·15; Hamburg, 36½@36½; Amsterdam, 40⅞@41½; Frankfort, 40⅞@41½; Bremen, 78⅞@79¼; Prussian thalers, 72@72¼.

"The operations of the Gold Clearing House were as follows:—Gold cleared, $86, 365,000; gold balances, $1,654,088; currency balances, $2,335,570."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$2000 5-20s '65.Jy.rg....107⅞	21 sh Leh N stk....... 53¼
$6500 do.............107⅞	50 do..........b5.. 53¼
$100 U S 7-30s.Au....c.106⅜	50 do..........b5.. 53¼
$1000 U S 10-40s.cp...... 99⅞	30 do.............. 53
$20000 do..........ls.. 99⅞	4 sh Minehill.......... 57
$5000 City 6s, New...ls.101⅜	6 do.. 57
$500 do...Old....... 96⅜	5 sh Penna R.......... 53⅜
$1000 Al Co cp 5s......... 75½	50 do.............. 53⅜
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s.c.. 92½	12 do.............. 53½
$1000 do.......... c.. 92½	25 do.............. 53½
$1000 Sun & Erie 7s..... 97⅞	11 do.............. 53⅜
2 sh Bk of N A........240	100 sh Reading.....b30.. 51⅜
7 sh F & M Bk...ls..132	100 do..........b5.. 51⅜
10 do..........c.132	100 do..........s5.. 51⅜
25 sh C & Am R....2d.130¾	50 do.............. 51·56
20 sh Leh V R.........c.. 57	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111½; do. 1862, 107¾@108; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 105⅝@106¼; do., 1865, new, 107⅝@107⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¾@100; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106⅛@106⅜; do., June, 105⅜@105⅝; do., July, 105⅜@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118⅞@119½; do., July, 1864, 118⅛@118⅝, do., Aug. 1864, 117½@118⅛; do., October, 1864, 116½@117½; do., December, 1864, 115⅞@116½; do., May, 1865, 113¼@113½; do., Aug., 1865, 112¼@112½; do., September, 1865, 111⅞@112½; October, 1865, 111½@111¾. Gold, 138¼@138½. Silver, 132@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111¼@111½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¾@108; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do. new, 107¾@108; 5s, 10-40s, 99¾@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106⅜; do., 2d series, 105⅜@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅜@105⅝. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 15⅞; May, 1865, 13¼; August, 1865, 12¼; September, 1865, 11¾; October, 1865, 11½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.—There is no demand for Flour, except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $9·50@10·25 ℔ bbl. for superfine; $10·50@11·25 for extras; $13@14·75 for Northwestern extra family; $13@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; $16·50@17 for California; and $17@17·50 for St. Louis. Rye Flour is held firmly. Sales at $8·75 ℔ bbl. Brandywine Corn Meal sells at $6·25.

There is not much Wheat offering, and holders are firm in their views. There is a steady inquiry for prime lots, but common grades are neglected. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $3·20@3·35, and California at $3·50. Rye ranges from $1·70 to $1·75 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active, owing to the absence of supplies; sales of 3000 bush. yellow at $1·32, and 8000 bush. Western mixed at $1·30, f. o. b. Oats are in steady demand at 80c.

Cloverseed is inactive. We quote at $8@8·50. Timothy is held at $3·25@3·50, and Flaxseed at $3·10@3·15.

Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........................MAY 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M...............55 | 11 A. M...............60 | 2 P. M............... 62

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Cheviot, Whitney, Matanzas, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Madonna, Horner, Portland, W. A. English.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Long, Boston, Day Huddle&Co.
Schr Gertrude, Caldwell, Boston, C. F. Norton.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, East Cambridge, Preston Coal Co.
Schr J. Kienzle, Lake, Commercial Point, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Messick, Boston. Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, Beverly, Sinnickson & Co

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Smith Tuttle, Saunders, 5 days from Lanesville, with stone to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, hence, at Bangor 5th instant.

Brig Susan Duncan, Turner, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 4th inst.

Schrs Minerva, Jefferson, and A. S. Simpson, Churn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 6th inst.

Schrs A. Hugel, Robinson; L. Maul, Burley; J. W. Vanneman, Sharp; and S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, hence, at Boston 6th inst.

Schr Mill Creek, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 4th inst.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, hence for Boston with a cargo of coal (before reported), went ashore on Squibnocket Point on the evening of the 30th ult., at about 11 o'clock. The captain and crew remained in the rigging all night; in the morning one of the crew swam ashore with a line, by aid of which all reached the shore. The vessel was new, on her third trip, and cost $28,000. No insurance on vessel. A heavy fog hung over the land when the vessel struck. Captain Benjamin Baker, of New Bedford, has contracted to get her off or save cargo or vessel at 30 per cent.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Arrived, steamship City of Limerick, Phillips, from Liverpool.
Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, from Charleston
Steamship El Cid, Hobart, from Newbern.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, from Washington.
Barque Smyrniote, Preble, from San Francisco.
Barque Mozart, Jelicker, from Genoa.
Barque N. T. Bell, Hutchings, from Sagua.
Brig Omer, Commeau, from Manzanillo.
Schr Ricardo Barros, Furman, from Matanzas.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

British Reform—Confusion of Parties.

From the Herald.

The words "British reform" have been so dinned into our ears for the last twelve months, that we are in danger, through familiarity, of losing the deep significance with which they are weighted. The agitation has been protracted and keen. It has proved the death of one ministry; it will not surprise us if it should prove the death of another. Nor has any purely domestic question, within the memory of the present generation of Englishmen so thoroughly aroused the feelings of all ranks and classes of the people. The question by many was supposed to be settled when, on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, the party now in power, but historically opposed to representative reform, announced their willingness to take it up and attempt its solution in a truly liberal spirit.

This thought for a time was encouraged, rather than otherwise, by the spirit in which defeat was endured, and further concessions made. If anything was wanting to confirm the belief that the Tory party were to have the honor of leading the British people to the full enjoyment of "popular privileges," that was furnished by the easy manner in which the Reform bill now before the House passed its first and second readings. There were others, however, who, better acquainted, perhaps, with the working of the British State machine, knew well that there were breakers ahead, and that the real difficulty would be felt when the bill should have gone into Committee of the Whole House on the third reading. Experience has shown that the latter, and not the former, were correct.

Since the bill has gone into committee it has been somewhat difficult to know in what light it was viewed by the great body of the people. We did not know that in a trial of strength, on a point which might perhaps have been more skilfully conceived and even more adroitly put, Mr. Gladstone sustained defeat. We did know that the liberal party did not rally round their leader as they ought to have done, and that for some cause or other their ranks were demoralized. We did know that Disraeli, as a skilful tactician, had far eclipsed his rival on the liberal side; that having aroused himself from that imperturbable passiveness in which he delights to indulge, his wit had become more sparkling, his satire more keen, and that however unlovable in some respects, he had become unquestionably the most popular man in the House of Commons—man of the people and son of Israel as he is, the pet of the landed gentry of England. But while Gladstone was wincing under defeat, while Disraeli was exulting in triumph, and while that magnificent party whom Palmerston had so often led to victory was apparently crumbling to pieces, the people—what of them? What were they doing? We could not tell. We know now.

Our recent cable and mail despatches show that, in spite of what some journals say to the contrary, the crisis is greater than ever. The people, dissatisfied with the measure now before the House, and dissatisfied particularly with the conduct of representatives who have betrayed their cause, have again taken the matter in their own hands. Monster meetings have again become the order of the day. A great demonstration was made a few days ago in Birmingham, John Bright thundering in the evening, in the best of humor, but with greater vehemence and fearlessness than ever. On Monday the Reform League exhibited to Parliament a sight which will not soon be forgotten, and manifested a strength which may well be dreaded. Popular demonstrations on a similar scale are to be made all over the country. Meanwhile unfaithful members who voted with the Government to avoid a dissolution of Parliament and the expense of a general election, dreading dissolution after all, have commenced to write penitent letters to their constituents, and as the last recorded division, in which the liberals had a large majority, shows, have already begun to conduct themselves in a more worthy manner. It is extremely difficult to say when or how this reform struggle is to end; but this much it is safe to say, that out of it the people will come victorious. They may not bring with them what they wish, but they will bring with them a firm consciousness of strength, and an abiding conviction that that strength may not be despised by any power or class in the land.

The European Peace Conference—The Meeting in London.

From the Times.

The Governments of France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, England, Italy, Belgium, and Holland will be represented by their plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference. A more important body, or one with more momentous work before it, never assembled. The events of the last few weeks have not only threatened to bring France and Prussia into collision, but have given ground for fear that the outbreak of war would result in involving all the principal powers of Europe in hostilities. To avert such a frightful calamity to the human race—to prevent the colossal sacrifice of life and treasure that it would necessitate—the Conference will needs be animated, not only by a conciliatory spirit, but by a strong determination.

The question of Luxembourg was sprung so suddenly on the world as to have an uncommonly dangerous look. Whether this was purely accidental we shall not know until we have the diplomatic record of the case. The announcement, made for the first time only a month ago, that the King of Holland was carrying on negotiations with the Emperor Napoleon for the sale of the Duchy, was so quickly followed by the news of the hostile attitude and great military preparations of Prussia and France, that it seemed as if only some pretext had been wanted for the opening of a war, which had its real basis in a far larger necessity than the matter ostensibly in dispute. The best informed writers of Europe declare it absurd to doubt that both Governments have foreseen the possible contingency of a rupture for the last twelve months, and a leading London journal remarks that "from the day Prussia established her military superiority to Austria, it became a fixed idea in the minds of Frenchmen as well as Germans, that she would next have to contend with France for the championship of Europe."

If we accept entirely this view of the case, which appears very imposing and profound, we shall be compelled to give up any very lively hopes from the Conference. But though we need not doubt that it is correct on very large considerations, and with a sufficient basis of *time* for its development—in other words, though we may believe a contest for supremacy between Prussia and France to be just as certain as a contest between Russia and France, or as any other of the half-dozen contests which the course of time is sure to bring about in Europe, we do not see that it furnishes any ground for believing that the crisis has now been reached, or that it will be reached this summer, or that it may not be postponed indefinitely, as is the case with other international contests which the world agrees in considering inevitable.

The promptitude with which all parties, whether immediately concerned in the quarrel or not, agreed to the proposition of a Conference looking to the peaceful settlement of the matter in dispute, furnishes very good reason for the belief that the ostensible cause of war may be so dealt with as to avoid that terrible contingency for the present. So far as we can judge by the cable despatches, Prussia has shown herself quite as ready as France to accept, not only the Conference, but even the more important points which have been put forward as the basis of settlement. On the same day (Friday last) in which it was officially announced by the French Minister in the Corps Législatif that a basis of negotiations had been agreed upon which secured the peace of Europe, M. Bismark officially announced in the Prussian Diet that his Government had accepted the most important proposition on the Prussian side—to wit, that for the neutralization of Luxembourg. If these preliminary statements from the highest authorities are justified at the opening of the Conference, its work, though momentous and grave beyond expression, will be comparatively simple, and we shall look for it to secure the indefinite postponement of that which all parties may agree to be ultimately inevitable.

England, at whose instance the Conference was called, is unquestionably averse to the outbreak at this time of such a war as lowered over Europe a fortnight ago. She sees that she is quite sure, not only to be dragged into difficulty before the affair and all its complications are over, but to be dragged in under the most unfavorable circumstances. There is that ominous "Eastern Question" which only waits for such an opportunity as that of the threatened Franco-Prussian war, and which England cannot permit to be raised at a time when she would have to deal with it single-handed. This and other troublesome questions she is anxious to remit to the future. And not these considerations alone, but innumerable others of various character, will impel English statesman to do their best for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. We believe that the voice of England will be very potential in the Conference which she has originated. She will be ready, too, to back her suasions with hints of her purpose to act in combination against any power whose course may evince a determination to disturb the peace. It is evident that the feeling in England is that Bismark has been carrying matters with altogether too high a hand; and we have no doubt that, if necessary, she will warn Prussia that the spirit of ambition must be curbed for the time being. That such an attitude on the part of England in the Conference would carry great weight with it, in the present state of Europe, is certain. In another point of view, England will be by no means averse, by such a course, to retrieve part of her ancient influence in European affairs, which she had lost of late years. The Tories have always boasted of a strong foreign policy, and they have now a splendid opportunity of justifying their traditional reputation, and upholding England's claim to be the "arbitrator of Europe."

Under all these circumstances we shall look with something like confidence for a favorable and peaceful issue to the London Conference.

Walrussia.

From the Tribune.

An official map of Northwestern America, "compiled for the Department of State at the United States Coast Survey Office, 1867," gives our seven million purchase from Russia a more attractive aspect. It there seems to be the American counterpart of non-Russian Europe north of the Baltic—that is, of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and the Ferroe Isles. Its chain of islets (Aleutian) seem an uninterrupted continuation of the large peninsula of Aliaska, and stretch nearly across the North Pacific in an easterly direction for about 1200 miles. Several other considerable isles are included in the purchase, besides several bold peninsulas and deep bays—the latter said to teem with edible fish. The principal river (Knitchpeck) heads in British America, through its chief affluents, the Yukon and Porcupine, and has a length of over 1000 miles, pursuing a generally southwest direction, and debouching by several mouths in lat. 61 deg. to 63 deg., below Norton Sound, instead of running northwest to the Arctic Ocean, as it is generally made to do on the maps. We are assured that the whole course of this river and its affluents, as well as of the less considerable rivers farther south, lies through an immense forest of the choicest pine. There are several large rivers north of the Knitchpeck, but the region is so cold that they can be of little value. The average temperature is said to be ten to twelve degrees warmer than on this side of the continent. Valuable mines are vaguely reported, but little is known of them. Generally, the region is rugged as well as cold, and there seems little probability that much of its soil will ever be cultivated. The fact that the Russians sojourning on this coast were long ago accustomed to grow their grain in California, 1000 miles away, is significant. In fish and fur-bearing animals, the country is hardly surpassed. The following article, translated from the *Cologne Gazette*, probably gives as intelligent and dispassionate an account of the territory as can now be presented:—

THE CESSION OF RUSSIAN AMERICA.

If the cession of the whole of Russian America to the United States is ratified, it will be a very important event: not because the acquisition of a large tract of land by the United States promises an increase of power, for territorial extension is not desirable, and Russian America is no paradise; yet it may prove an Eldorado in furs, and its situation on the northwest coast of the continent will be of great significance. The territory is 17,500 (German) square miles in area, lying on the northwest slope of the Rocky Mountains; has many snow-peaks and volcanoes, and is densely wooded in the valleys, and on the rivers and inlets of the coast range. The coast has many harbors, shut in by the Prince of Wales' and George the Third's Archipelagoes. The Kossack Dechemes first discovered Behring's Straits, which were exploded by Beuring eighty years afterwards, and received his name. The volcanoes are generally very high, and streams are abundant, though unemployed. The climate is very diversified, and much milder than between the same parallels on the eastern coast of America or Eastern Asia. The coast, as far as the peninsula of Allaska, has mild winters and cool summers, with abundant rains, very favorable to vegetation; but fruit trees do not prosper. There are scarcely 700 Russians among the 70,000 inhabitants, just one to a hundred; 15,000 are half-breeds of Russians and Indians. Only 15,000 Indians are civilized, and the rest are scattered over the vast region. Esquimaux inhabit the eastern half of Allaska, and there are about 2500 Aloots in the eastern portion; they also inhabit the islands of their name. The seat of government of the country is New Archangel, containing 2200 inhabitants. Twenty-five years ago, it had not a population of more than 850 souls. The timber and furs of the country became very useful when the Russians settled on the Amoor; up to that time, it was more of a burden than a blessing. For America, the case is quite different. This purchase annexes the middle portion, on the west of the British auriferous regions, that England has long regarded with a coveious eye. This northwestern coast of America is out of the regular course of commerce. This will now change; and the year 1867 will be the beginning of a new era for it.

About the middle of January the Colorado arrived at Shanghai, from San Francisco, to open a regular trade across the Pacific, and the steamer Great Republic, of 4000 tons, is soon to follow. The Telegraph Company reports the line already laid as far as New Westminster, the capital of British Colombia.

Steamships and telegraph lines will unite those distant regions to the civilized world and give them new life; and lands that were once called desert wastes will become mines of untold wealth to a perseveriug and industrious race of people. But the greatest good of this treaty—far more important than the acquisition of territory—is the winning of a cordial good understanding between the two enlightened nations of the northern hemisphere. These friendly relations between Petersburg and Washington take place at the very time when Napoleon III, hoping for a dissolution of the American Union, is speculating upon the establishment of a throne in the Western World. The French, therefore, have hated to see this friendly feeling increase, and they say in contempt:—"Russia is to be well compensated for this loss!" What compensation can the United States afford? They have no possessions in the Old World; but they have abundant means, quite enough to make an offensive and defensive alliance; and such trifles, of immense importance to the Czar. Now that Russia is casting a longing look on Western Asia, her sovereign is conscious of the importance of a friendly union with a mighty naval power on the Western Continent.

For these reasons the negotiations in Washington are watched with great anxiety by France and England.

As Prussia has a good understanding with the United States, as well as Russia has, this *entente cordiale* between Washington and Petersburg, in case of war in Europe, may be more beneficial than detrimental to the cause of Germany.

Brokerage on Dealings with Government.

From the Times.

If the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Southard vs. Boyd shall be sustained and become settled law, its effects upon the business of brokerage and upon the dealings of Government will be very important. The case was brought by shipbrokers to recover commissions upon a charter of a ship which they had effected for her owner to the Government, and the Court held that an agreement to compensate a broker for such services was illegal, and could not be enforced by the broker.

The Court placed its decision upon the authority of a case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States—the case of Norris vs. The Providence Tool Company. In that case it appeared that Norris, who was a sort of an adventurer, had procured for the Tool Company a contract from the War Department to furnish 25,000 muskets, having agreed with the Company previously that if he got it for them, they would pay him for his services proportionately to the extent of the contract. Norris sued the Company for his pay, and recovered a judgment against them for $13,500. On appeal to the Supreme Court this judgment was reversed, the Court holding that "an agreement for compensation to procure a contract from the Government to furnish its supplies cannot be enforced by the Courts," because it is contrary to public policy. The Court refers as analogous cases to agreement to procure appointments to public offices, and agreements to procure favors from legislative bodies, which have been also held void as contrary to public policy.

It seems to us that this brokerage case goes a little further than even the Norris case, and that the question of public policy is not quite so clear in reference to it. The business of brokers is as well known, as universal, and as legitimate as any other one. It has been found to be beneficial to commerce, and advantageous both to purchaser and to seller. If it were not, it would not have become so firmly established in the commercial relations of the world. It is clearly in accordance with public policy that the Government should be excluded from all the advantages of dealing with brokers, and compelled in all cases to deal directly with its customers. It is plain that such must be the result of the establishment of the rule of law that was laid down by the Court of Common Pleas. It a broker cannot recover his commissions on dealing with the Government, as he can on dealings with other parties, he will not deal with the Government. The result of such a rule might not be so favorable to the public interest as the Court seems to suppose. Take the case of ships, for instance. If the Government wished to charter ships in this port, none would be offered to it except by shipowners who were on the spot to do the business themselves, while otherwise the competition of ships whose owners resided anywhere in the country could be brought in. The same result might follow in all the business dealings of the Government.

It seems to us questionable whether other rules and principles should be held to govern the business dealings between the Government and its citizens, than those which prevail in the business dealings of the community among themselves. It may be, however, found that the opposite rule will have no ill effects, and that the services of brokers can be well dispensed with in government matters. Possibly it will be found to work so well as to spread into other branches of business, and to result in teaching the community that they would all do better to do the business themselves, and that the money paid to brokers might just as well as not be saved. But if not—if brokers are to be employed in ordinary transactions—there may well be a difference between such ordinary transactions and the procuring of contracts from heads of departments by persons not regularly and publicly employed in such business.

—Sir E. Landseer has painted a new portrait of the Queen, mounted on her pony and attended by a Highland gillie.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited....................$35
Telegraphing, three months....................$0
Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

GROCERIES, ETC.

SPANISH OLIVES.
THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
Fine Spanish Olives,
For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by
JAMES R. WEBB
8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES
Especially imported for Private Use, and
Superior Qualities of Claret Wines
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
A. WOYTT,
4 *81m NO. 328 WALNUT STREET.

BURDSALL,
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,
Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.
He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:— 4 11 imrp*
John Welsh, John B. Newbold, E. T. Eisenbrey, Cope Bros., Oliver Landreth, W. M. Meredith, Morris Hacker, George W. Blight, R. Marshall, Edward G. Clark.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8p] NO. 18 NORTH WATER St.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES W. KETLER
WILL REMOVE FROM HIS OLD STAND, No 712 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
TO HIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STORE, AT THE S. W. CORNER OF THIRD AND SHIPPEN STREETS, MAY 9,
Where he will open a fresh and complete stock of TOBACCOS AND CIGARS. His
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
Will contain a stock which shall compare favorably with any in the city, in price and quality. From his long experience in the business, he is confident that he can give full satisfaction to all city and country purchasers, and he feels justified in soliciting from his old patrons a continuance of their patronage.
THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT
Will contain the choicest brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, to be sold at the lowest price of any similar articles in Philadelphia. In the line of Domestics and Havanas, his establishment shall not be excelled, while his Chewing and Smoking Tobacco will be of the very best manufacture and quality. Among the latter may be found—
Grant's Best Navy, The Celebrated Monitor, Fine Congress, Greaser's Spun-roll, Jones & Sons' Cavendish, Rough and Ready, and Plain Tobacco and Fine-cut in bulk, Solace, Rosebud, and Sunnyside, Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco, Globe, Golden Shower, Yara, Planter's Pride, Continental, Metropolis, Hiawatha, Sunnyside, and Soldier's Comforter; and a full assortment of Pipes, Snuff, etc, etc.
The Trade supplied with Leaf.
Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. 5 2 6t4p

THE CHINGARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!
The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.
Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.
A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.
The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.
We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.
EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwf3m4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where every thing in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
4 8 lm C. BIRD Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229
NORTH NINTH STREET.
ABOVE RACE
BARGAINS! BARGAINS
All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, 75 cents.
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 65 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth 75 cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.
DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!
Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.
WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs, from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 14 cents
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
2 29[] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices.
Ladies' and Children's Berlin Thread and Silk Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Buff and White Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Misses' Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
A good assortment of Bonnet Ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality steel.
Choice shades Alpacas.
Fine quality all-wool Delaines.
Black all-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Scotch and American Ginghams, fast colors.
American Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 15, and 18¾c.
WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!
White Piques, from 50c. up to $1·12½ a yard.
White Organdy Lawns and figured Swiss Muslins.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
Hair-cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached Table Linens, 75, 90, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·5 up to $2·50 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 68, 75, 90, and $1.
Colored Table Linens, 37½, 50, 55, and 75c.
Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Just opened, one case ¾ wide Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
One case nearly yard wide, 16c.
The above are better goods than have been sold a those prices since 1861. 10 22

AT THORNLEY'S!!!
NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS,
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN
IN FACT,
THORNLEY'S,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,
Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and alway a large Stock to select from.
"ONE PRICE CASH STORE.'
THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.
Established in 1853. [3 1 3m8p

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF
INDIA SHAWLS
On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m
Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY MAY 1,
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.
GIRARD ROW.
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OPENING.
NEW CLOAK STORE,
NO. 818 ARCH STREET,
Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.
The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.
Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
DAVIS' NEW STORE,
THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
3 18 mwf2m No. 818 ARCH Street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gase Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 5 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

RICH BLACK SILKS
OF ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES,
FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
From late Auction Sales, at REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET
5 7 3t ABOVE WILLOW,

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS
WHITE AND BLACK CHECK SILKS
AT LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
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BLACK ALPACAS
OF ALL GRADES,
From late Auction Sales, at REDUCED PRICES.
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AT RETAIL.
POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
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MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

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"New Mourning Store."
This Store has just been opened with a well-selecte STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of
MOURNING MILLINERY,
Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.
NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,
"GIRARD ROW.'
A. MYERS,
3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS TO-DAY.
NEW CHENE DRESS SILKS.
NEW PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.
SELECT COLORS PLAIN SILKS.
BISMARK AND AMBER-COL'D SILKS.
MAGNIFICENT NEW ORGANDIES.
PLAIN FABRICS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
LLAMA LACE AND PUSHER POINTS.
WHITE LLAMA AND GRENADINE SHAWLS.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
SPRING SHAWLS, OUR ORDERING.
N. B.—BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS WITH THE FRINGE ON ALL FOUR SIDES, SCARLET AND BLACK CENTRES, INDIA STYLES. 3 6 wfm3m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·90. Stair O Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first floor.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES,
2 30t HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.
Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf2mrp

1867. SPRING. 1867
WALL PAPERS.
F. NEWLAND & SON,
NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,
3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 23mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866.
Address KIMBALL & CO.
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—About 9 o'clock last evening the upper story of the children's coach factory of Messrs. Charles & James Askam, No. 150 Dock street, was discovered to be on fire. It was some time before the flames burst through the roof. The paint and varnish room being pretty well filled with combustible material, the fire and smoke belched forth occasionally with volcanic fury. The rear part of the range of stores and dwellings on Second street, below Dock, was in imminent danger for some time, but the powerful streams from the steam-engines relieved in a short time the minds of the owners and occupants from apprehension. The building is owned by James Askam, and is insured for $2000 in the Fire Association and $1000 in the Philadelphia, which will cover the loss. The firm had an insurance of $5000 in the Franklin and $2000 in the Philadelphia upon the stock, machinery, materials, and tools, which will probably cover the loss. Building No. 148, adjoining on the south, owned and occupied by Thomas Ward as a hotel, was slightly damaged by fire. Insured in the Hand-and Hand and Green Tree. Mr. Ward had no insurance upon his personal effects. No. 152, adjoining on the north, owned and occupied by Pat Ryan as a boarding-house; building insured in the Franklin; no insurance on household goods.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred in the shuttle factory, No. 931 Charlotte street.

NEGLECTED TO KEEP A RECTIFIER'S BOOK.—Many distillers, either through ignorance or neglect, keep none of the books required by law wherein to enter all the details of their business transactions; and for neglecting to keep a rectifier's book any rectifier can be prosecuted and his establishment closed.

Mr. Henry Wagoner was arrested on this charge, and appeared before Commissioner Hibler yesterday.

Alfred T. Young, deputy collector, of the Fourth District, sworn—Henry Wagoner, the defendant, has paid the special tax as a rectifier for the place at Seventeenth and York streets; he paid his tax during last February; I visited his place on the eighteenth of April and found it in operation; I found a lead tub partly full of liquor; there was one barrel full lying on the floor with no marks upon it, and another partly full under the tub; the rectifying establishment was back of the house of Mr. Wagoner, who is a distiller. Mr. Wagoner is engaged in the distillery business at Broad and Cumberland streets, with T. Meyer, under the firm name of T. Meyer & Co.; Mr. Wagoner does not keep a rectifying book; I left word at his place on the 18th of April for him to appear at the Collector's office the next morning, and produce his books; I saw Wagoner on the 19th of April; I asked him for his book, and he said he had no book; that he left it out to his place; then I said we would go out to his place and get it; when we got ready to go he said he had no book at all. He never produced a book for rectifying at our office. Mr. Wagoner produced a little memorandum-book; I did not see it; (the book was exhibited;) I am not an expert in the distilling of spirits, but have been engaged in the drug business, where it is necessary to have some knowledge of the process of distillation; I went to Wagoner's place about five o'clock in the afternoon and saw the barrels I have mentioned; I am familiar with the process of rectifying; and saw the half-barrel under the leading tub receiving the drippings, and by an examination of the full barrel I found it to contain rectifying spirits; I looked about the place and found no barrels marked. (Several receipts were given in evidence, showing the payment of the special tax for a rectifying establishment.)

At the conclusion of the testimony, and the summing up by the defendant's counsel, the Commissioner bound Mr. Henry Wagoner over to appear before the Grand Jury, in the sum of $1000 bail. Mr. Frederick Meyers became surety for the appearance of Mr. Wagoner.

A PHILADELPHIA WELCOME TO THE IRISH AND SCOTCH DELEGATION.—Occasionally there come to this country from the strongholds of Protestantism in Europe the most learned and valued of apostles. They come mainly to see, with their own eyes, this land of absolute liberty, so far as the worship of the Deity may be concerned. Last evening, at the Church of the Rev. Dr. Wylie (the First Reformed Presbyterian), in Broad street, below Spruce, a meeting of the denomination in general was held to welcome to Philadelphia the Rev. Principal Fairbairn, D. D.; Rev. Mr. Wells, from the Free Church of Scotland; and Rev. Dr. Denham, of the Irish Presbyterian Church. These learned gentlemen visit us as delegates to the Presbyterian churches of the United States. The assemblage last evening included a large number of Presbyterian divines. If the Academy of Music had not been pre-engaged, it would have been secured. The Committee in charge of the arrangements were Messrs. James McMillan, Matthew Newkirk, George H. Stuart, William Purvis, and William Getty. Every inch of room in the house was occupied. The addresses by the various speakers were full of spirit.

THE LECTURE LAST EVENING.—Last evening, at National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, delivered his celebrated lecture, "Across the Continent," for the benefit of the Germantown Soldiers' Monument Fund. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the large hall was about two-thirds full. The distinguished speaker was greeted with rounds of applause when he appeared upon the platform. His lecture was listened to with profound attention throughout. Henry C. Carey, Esq., presided.

Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, after eloquently referring to the deeds of some of the departed heroes, introduced Mr. Colfax to the audience.

At the close of the lecture Mr. Colfax was taken in charge by a committee, and conducted to the Union League House.

TEACHERS FOR THE FREEDMEN.—The Pennsylvania Freedmen's Aid Association, No. 711 Sansom street, have now sixty-five schools in the South, and are still sending teachers out in answer to the pressing calls from that section, to aid in educating these freed people, who are anxious to learn. The following named young ladies have left this city within the past few weeks for the field:—Miss F. A. Couch and Miss H. M. Streeper, from Pottsville, for Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Miss Lydia Stevens goes out from Norristown, to Farmville, Virginia; while Misses C. N. Shackford and L. A. Chamberlin to go to Okolona, Mississippi. These ladies leave comfortable homes to enter upon this good work, and many others are wanted, if our citizens will only furnish the Association with the funds.

A STABBING AFFRAY IN A SCHOOL HOUSE.—Thomas McTague, fourteen years old, residing at No. 1717 South Eleventh street, was stabbed in the side yesterday by a schoolmate, as he was going down the stairs at the Ringgold School House, Eighth and Fitzwater streets. A severe wound was inflicted. The offender was arrested and held for a hearing. McTague was taken to the Hospital.

MORE ABOUT LEAGUE ISLAND.—The Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and Mr. King, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., have completed the survey of the modified line along the north shore of League Island, and the result of the survey has been sent to Washington. It is the intention of the Committee of Councils having this matter in charge, to report the propriety of having an avenue 125 feet wide, from the Schuylkill to the Delaware, on the land ceded to the Government.

A COLLISION.—A train of coal cars collided yesterday morning with an ice wagon, at Ninth and Buttonwood streets. The wagon was badly smashed, and the driver, a boy, narrowly escaped with his life. The horse was badly hurt. The property belonged to the Knickerbocker Ice Company.

A SUICIDAL ATTEMPT.—About half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning, George Kilpatrick, employed at Wilson & Childs' wagon works, attempted suicide. He cut his throat in two places. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday an unknown white man, dressed in sailor's clothes, was found drowned in the Delaware, near League Island. His name is supposed to be J. H. Boone, Jr.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For the benefit of Mr. Alfred Stimmel, the attentive and gentlemanly doorkeeper of the Academy, this evening, Wallace's romantic opera of *Maritana* will be presented, with the full strength of the company in the cast.

To-morrow afternoon, only representation of the *Rose of Castile*. This will form an admirable matinee entertainment.

On Friday night, for the benefit of Miss Caroline Richings, the ever-welcome *Martha* will be presented.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*After Many Days* will be presented again this evening, with its fine cast and splendid scenery.

On Friday night Miss Josie Orton takes her annual benefit, when Eugene Scribe's beautiful play called *Fairy Fingers* will be produced, with other novelties.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—So great is the desire to witness Mrs. Lander's remarkable acting in *Elizabeth*, that the management have determined to continue the play every night until further notice.

On dit that Mrs. Lander has been requested to play *Elizabeth* at the Academy of Music for a short season, at the close of her engagement at the Walnut. Some of our most eminent citizens have identified themselves with this movement.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*A Dangerous Game* will be presented this evening, with Mr. J. W. Wallack as "Baron de Villepreux," supported by the entire company.

Next Monday night Mr. Dan Bryant, the popular young Irish comedian, will commence an engagement.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—A whole galaxy of stars appear with the Variety Company this evening in an attractive programme.

THE FAMILY RESORT.—*Andy's Stratagem*, the new burlesque at Carncross & Dixey's, has proved quite a hit. It is very funny. The usual olio entertainment is added every night.

MURDOCH.—Mr. James E. Murdoch will give his last Reading in this city at the Academy of Music next Saturday evening.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·50	MOON RISES	11·37
SUN SETS	7·03	HIGH WATER	5·28

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. MCCAMMON,
WASH. BUTCHER,
JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	April 20
Union	Southampton	New York	April 23
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	April 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	April 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
China	Liverpool	Boston	April 27
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	April 27
FOR EUROPE.			
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	May 8
America	New York	Bremen	May 9
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	May 11
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	May 11
Wm. Penn	New York	London	May 21
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 9
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	May 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 11
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	May —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 11
Eagle	New York	Havana	May 16
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	May 18
Corsica	New York	Havana	May 18
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Melita, Sumner, Liverpool, via Norfolk, A. R. McHenry & Co.
Schr F. Edwards, Boice, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, New London, do.
Schr E. J. Renear, Renear, Mystic, do.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, Boston, do.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, New London, do.
Schr Mary Milnes, Burdge, Charleston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, Boston, do.
Schr Bonny Ives, Holt, Boston, do.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Babcock, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr E. Gifford, Gifford, Boston, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, E. Cambridge, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Providence, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Ploughboy, Hallett, Salem, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Helen Mar, Thatcher, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Eva Belle, Barrett, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Fanny Fern, Saunders, Pawtucket, do.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, Boston, J. J. Connor & Co.
Schr Caroline, McClintock, Millville, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, Malden, Rathburn, Stearns & Co.
Schr A. Edwards, Somers, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, Portsmouth, Preston Coal Co.
Schr G. Girdler, Smith, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Rose, Williams, Millville, Captain.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r J. McShain, Stevenson, Washington, M. McShain.
Tug Commodore, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 65 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Below the Middle passed ship W. J. Hatfield, hence for Quebec; passed barques F. Lovett, hence for Havre, and Royal Charlie, hence for Hamburg, off Fourteen Foot Bank. Experienced strong NE. winds the entire passage.

Nor. barque Uller, Neilson, 55 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.

Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 5 days from Pantego, with lumber to Norcross & Sheetz.

Schr Julia, Nichols, 4 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Norcross & Sheetz.

Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Danversport.
Schr Eva Belle, Barrett, from Deer Island.
Schr L. A. Bennett, Laird, from Georgetown.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, from Georgetown.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, from Providence.
Schr W. C. Atwater, Glover, from Providence.
Schr Fanny Fern, Saunders, from Providence.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Mathis, from Providence.
Schr Mindora, Higgins, from Providence.
Schr E. Gifford, Gifford, from Beverly.
Schr C. Davidson, Jeffers, from Boston.
Schr M. Reinhard, Hand, from Boston.
Schr A. Edwards, Somers, from Boston.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Babcock, from Boston.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from Salem.
Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, from Salem.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, from Salem.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, from Dover.
Schr Bonny Ives, Holt, from Apponaug.
Schr Ploughboy, Hallett, from New York.
Schr E. J. Renear, Renear, from New York.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, from Portsmouth.
Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, from Lynn.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Sag Harbor.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, from East Cambridge.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Havana and Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 2d inst.

Barques Esther, Prince; F. Grester, Dulse; and Industry, Bischoff, for Philadelphia, at Leghorn 20th ult.

Brig Mary J. Goddard, Goddard, hence for St. John, N. B., sailed from Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schrs S. L. Simmons, Gandy; Willow Harp, Davis; and H. Baker, Webb, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 3d inst.

Schr J Diverty, Carroll, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown 3d inst.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, and W. Gillum, Scovill, hence, at Providence 5th inst.

Schr C. Loeser, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 3d inst.

Schr J. A. Gallagher, Gallagher, hence, at Georgetown 2d inst.

Schr R. H. Daley, Saunders, hence for Providence, at New London 3d inst.

Schr Commerce, Evans, hence, at Newburyport 3d instant.

Schr W. B. McShane, Christy, hence, at Georgetown 29th ult.

Schrs Mary Ann, and Quaker City, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 3d inst.

Schr Lizzie Maul, hence for Boston, with a cargo of coal, grounded on West Chop night of 2d inst., and came off next day without damage.

Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, hence, at Norfolk 4th inst.

Schr Pinta, Smith, for Philadelphia, at New Orleans 3d inst.

Schr Minnesota, Phinney, hence, for Boston, at New York yesterday.

Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 4th inst.

Schr Billow, Eldridge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 3d inst

Schrs Black Diamond, Young, and W. S. Doughten, Tatem, hence, at Danvers 3d inst.

Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence for Providence, was off New Haven 4th inst.

Schr Kate Carlton, Bowden, hence, at Portland 5th instant.

Schr J. McAdam, Willard, hence, at Portland 6th instant.

Schrs L. A. Danenhower, Shepherd; Parin, Clark; Sarah, Cobb; W. H. Sargent, Sargent; and Jessie Hart, 2d, Pierson, hence, at Newburyport 4th inst.

Schrs Mary Cranmer, Cranmer; William Walton, Reeves; and T. T. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Boston 6th instant.

Schr James House, Gage, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.

Schr L. Walsh, Robbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 29th ult.

Schr Express, for Philadelphia, sailed from Beverly 2d inst.

Schr Emily Gifford, Gifford, hence, at Beverly 30th ult., and sailed 3d inst. to return.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk
Weldon
Raleigh,
Newbern,
Charlotte,
Wilmington
Columbia,
Charleston,

Kingsville,
Savannah,
Augusta,
Atlanta,
Macon,
West Point,
Montgomery,
Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE

Trains leave Depot of PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
12tf GENERAL AGENT.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 8, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations: arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown, and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 4·40 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·20 A. M. and 1·50 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·35 A. M., and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 11·22 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 4 8¾

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
4 30 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.

—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, and Mount Carmel, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1¾ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN AND AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,

No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1867, Trains will leave as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, from Depot Thirty first and Market streets, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·25, and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·00 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 7·30 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 A. M.
Leave New York at 5 P. M., arrive at Erie 4·05 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·00 P. M., arrive at New York 3·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie 1 1¾

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.
"Peace and War," by G. Doree" "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 5¾

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER
Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages
ONLY.
NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,
3 21 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photograph portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING
WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.
Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,
THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,
On the European plan of heavy castings, durability, and neatness of construction
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.
Also, Agents for the sale of
SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. [4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21¾ BEACH and PALMER Streets

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¾

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1¾ ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

ROOFING.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY, GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the
MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 1 6m No. 302 GREEN Street

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·75.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.
GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FAREWELL CONCERT
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1867.
SECURED SEATS ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Ticket office open on MONDAY, the 6th inst., and every following day previous to the concert, at Mr. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Holders of Green Tickets can have them exchanged for secured seats without extra charge, by presenting them at the Ticket Office. 4 3 6t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
RICHINGS'
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
CAROLINE RICHINGS........DIRECTRESS
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 8,
BENEFIT OF
ALFRED STIMMEL (Doorkeeper),
MARITANA,
with the full strength of the Company in the cast.
Thursday Afternoon—GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
ROSE OF CASTILE.
Friday Evening, May 10—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
MARTHA.
Saturday Afternoon—LAST PERFORMANCE.
MARITANA.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the new play, entitled
AFTER MANY DAYS;
OR,
AN INVENTOR'S DREAM,
with all of its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
EXCITING YACHT RACE,
ELEGANT CONSERVATORY,
COUNTRY CHURCHYARD,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.
The performance will consist of
AFTER MANY DAYS.
Barbara Drake........Miss Josie Orton
Abel Drake........Mr. F. Lawler
Friday—ANNUAL BENEFIT OF JOSIE ORTON.
On this occasion will be produced, for the first time in this city, Scribe's beautiful Play, entitled
FAIRY FINGERS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Monday—The first of a series of Benefits for
THE STARVING PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.
Novel and extraordinary attraction will be offered.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
ENGAGEMENT, FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, OF MR. JAMES W. WALLACK.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
A. W. Young's Successful Play,
A DANGEROUS GAME.
Baron de Villepreux........Mr. J. W. WALLACK
Mons. Morrison........Mr. Griffith
Henry Morrison........Mr F. Mordaunt
Floupin........Mr Craig
Gringoire........Mr. Hemple
Baroness de Villepreux........Miss E. Price
Friday—BENEFIT OF J. W. WALLACK.
Monday next—Mr. DAN BRYANT.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
DRAMATIC TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 8,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the Celebrated and Accomplished Artiste,
MRS. F. W. LANDER, formerly
MISS J. M. DAVENPORT,
who will appear, for the fifth time, in her much admired conception and rendition of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
conceded by the Press and Public as the most impassioned, powerful, and artistic impersonation of the modern stage.
ELIZABETH EVERY EVENING.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MRS. LANDER.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
CONCERT HALL.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
the Grand Illuminated Mirror of
EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND,
COMMENCING
MONDAY EVENING, May 6.
The popular Lecturer, Colonel W. H. MAURICE is engaged.
Cards of admission, 50 cents, or two for 75 cents.
Children half-price.
A grand MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 11, at 2½ P. M.
Tickets, 25 cents, or five for $1. 5 1 10t

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE
The Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibition
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,
Is now open day and evening, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., and from 8 till 10 in the evening.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Season Tickets, 50 cents. 4 22 36t

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
SPRING EXHIBITION NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR NEW GALLERIES,
NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [4 13 tf
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

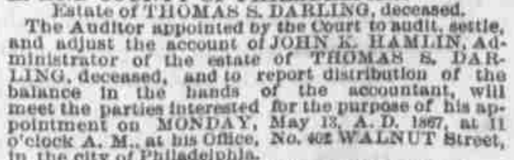
LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

Estate of THOMAS S. DARLING, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN K. HAMLIN, Administrator of the estate of THOMAS S. DARLING, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, May 13, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER,
5 3 fmw5t* Auditor.



FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 2 10 m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1867.

The Labor Problem in Process of Solution.

In two of our large Western cities, Chicago and St. Louis, efforts have been making since the 1st of the month to inaugurate what is known as the eight-hour system of labor. The Legislatures of Illinois and Missouri, respectively, passed laws at their late sessions making eight hours, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, a legal day's work. Had these laws been left quietly to go into operation, we might perhaps have seen a practical demonstration of how far the eight-hour system was demanded by or adapted to the real interests of industry. But when the time came for them to go into effect, it was found that there was in Chicago a determination, on the part of the leaders and more reckless participants in the eight-hour movement, that that feature of the law allowing special contracts to be made for any other number of hours than eight to constitute a day's work, should not be allowed to operate. Accordingly, a mob of eight-hour strikers roamed about the city, driving honest workingmen from their toil, and compelling many industrial establishments to close their doors. A general riot was feared, but, owing to the prudent preparations of the authorities to put it down, did not occur.

In St. Louis better order was preserved. A strike of large numbers of the workingmen occurred, and is still prevailing, but no disorder has been committed. The workmen in that city have expressed by resolution a willingness to accept a "reasonable deduction" from former wages, under the proposed eight-hour system.

From the developments in these two cities, it is found that some of the workmen insist upon a reduction of the hours of labor without any reduction from former pay. Others are willing to accept nine hours' pay, at the old rate for eight hours' labor, and still others have accepted a reduction of wages proportionate to the reduction in the hours of labor.

On the part of the employers, it is found that some are willing to accept eight hours as a day's work, with a corresponding reduction of pay, while a few have compromised on a reduction of wages somewhat less than the proposed reduction of time. The great mass of employers, however, insist on ten hours' labor as a day's work. This is especially the case in those large establishments where heavy investments in buildings, engines, machinery, etc., have been made, the proprietors of which declare that they cannot stand the loss in production by the lying idle of the mills for one fifth of the time, even if wages were proportionately reduced. Rents, insurance, and interest on capital are the same for eight hours' work as for ten, and a diminution of productive capacity by the stoppage of work during one-fifth of the time would result in losses destructive of the business.

On the whole, the tendency seems to be to settle down upon the basis of paying according to the number of hours of work done. Establishments that can get along with eight hour's work, and workmen who can afford to be idle one-fifth of their time, will probably do so; but in the great majority of instances the old rule will continue.

It is to be observed that in this contest really but a small fraction of the laboring people of the country are engaged or interested. Farm laborers, all laborers by the week, month, or year, and the great army of skilled workmen who labor by the piece, are not interested at all, or very remotely, in this question. The industrious and skilled workman is anxious for such a scheme of labor as shall allow him to receive the just reward of his skill and industry. But work by the day or by the hour puts the lazy and industrious, the faithless and the diligent, the clumsy and the skilful, the slow and the quick, all upon a level—and the tendency, by taking away the stimulus of discriminating reward, is to bring all men down to the level of the poorest. Take a hundred hands all working together by the day, and paid the same wages, and the constant tendency is to approximate the standard of labor for all to the performance of the slowest of the lot; and as, in the long run, the pay of labor must be regulated by its productive capacity; the tendency, also, is to reduce the pay of all to the standard of the lowest and least productive. Hence, every laborer of industry, zeal, skill, and ambition prefers to work in such a way that these qualities shall be of some use to him.

There is also on the part of thousands and tens of thousands of workmen in this country the laudable ambition to better their lot, to rise above the condition of mere laborers, and become themselves proprietors, combining in themselves the character of both employer and employed. Now, this class of men are interested more than all else in *accumulation*, in laying up that first increment of capital which shall form the stepping-stone to a higher condition. They are not interested in a limitation of the hours of labor, especially in a reduction which must inevitably reduce the rate of wages. Their first look-out is to work in such a way as will make their industry and skill available, and will enable them to lay up the most money.

Now, when we have subtracted from the total number of workmen in the country all those classes who, from the peculiar nature of their work, such as farm-hands, clerks, workers by the week, etc., cannot confine their labor to any definite number of hours, all who work by the piece, and all who are striving to become themselves proprietors, we shall find that the remainder is a very small fraction of the whole working force. This contest, therefore, for diminishing the productive industry of the country, is not one in which the laboring classes are generally engaged. A few assume to speak for all, but the interests of by far the larger number lie in an opposite direction. Production is the great source of plenty and wealth. What the country needs is *more* production, not less. We are suffering now in almost every department from scarcity. We have flour at twenty dollars per barrel, because there was a failure last year in production. We are paying high rents for houses, because for several years back the production has not kept pace with the increase of population. What the country needs is that the wheels of industry everywhere should be set in motion, and worked up to their full capacity. The country can no more grow rich by cutting down its productive industry, than the farmer can by ceasing to till his fields. The true interest of the workmen is not in diminishing production, but in increasing it.

The "Gettysburg Asylum" Difficulty.

On the 6th of March, 1867, Governor Geary approved "An Act to incorporate the Gettysburg Asylum," both branches of the Legislature having previously passed the bill. This act makes Generals Meade, Pennypacker, Sickel, and Beaver, and Mr. Joseph B. Berger the corporators, and gives to any three of them power to carry the terms of the charter into effect. Among the powers granted is one to "*hold public fairs* for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, at such time or times, upon such terms, and *in such way and manner whatsoever as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

In accordance with this idea, two of the corporators met, with General Collis as a proxy for a third, and adopted a series of by-laws, among which was a scheme to raise funds for the Asylum by a system of gifts similar to those lately in vogue in the various States, and exactly modelled after the famous Crosby Opera House lottery, against which we heard no newspaper attack until after it was over, and all the money to be made out of its advertisements safely pocketed by the virtuous publishers. No sooner, however, does the present scheme come up, than several of our contemporaries, whose silence in regard to the Crosby fund was most significant, launch forth their thunderbolts on the design and plan of the Gettysburg Asylum. One excited contemporary states that it has rejected the advertisement of the enterprise because "we hold the whole lottery business to be demoralizing and pernicious in its tendencies. Yet we find that for many weeks the Crosby Opera House advertisements were accepted, and highly complimentary notices given of the scheme. The same paper pronounces the plan "illegal, vicious, and criminal." In the excitement of the moment, the Attorney-General of the State was appealed to, and gave as his opinion that no proxy could be lawful; therefore the first meeting of the association had no quorum present, *ergo*, the whole proceedings were null and void. Well, all this is right if proxys are not allowed. There is no cause for the jubulations of the opposition over this plain logical sequence. But the Attorney General further states:—

> "I have read the statute; I have read the minutes; I have read the by-laws; and I have read the proposed scheme, and it is my opinion that the statute does not authorize any such scheme; and as Attorney-General I request you, as the President of the corporation, to give these corporators notice that I will resist the execution of that scheme by prompt legal proceedings."

Mr. Brewster is a very good lawyer, and his opinion, as a general rule, worthy of all credence. But George W. Biddle and Samuel C. Perkins are just as good lawyers as he is, and both these gentlemen unite in the following:—

> "There is a perfectly plain legal method of testing any one of the questions involved in the letter of the law officer of the Commonwealth, or which he may desire to raise under this Act of Assembly; and we cannot but express our surprise that the public press should have been made the vehicle of attack upon the corporation and individuals connected with it instead of resort being had to the courts of justice.
>
> "*Our advice is that the corporation and its officers go on under the act*, and use all such legal remedies for the maintenance, defense, and protection of their rights, as may from time to time seem expedient."

These gentlemen are of the opinion that the corporators are acting only in accordance with their charter, and that in devising the system of gifts they act only within the limits of their incorporation. We do not see how any other conclusion can be arrived at when we read the extract from the charter which we publish above. We therefore cannot but consider the righteous indignation of our contemporaries as grossly inconsistent, when read in comparison with their past conduct, and grossly stupid, when they assail the character of the corporators for only acting as the charter expressly authorizes them to act. If the power "to hold public fairs in such way and manner *whatsoever* as they see fit, any *laws of the Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding*," did not contemplate such a system as that adopted, we do not know what the power granted means. We therefore think the corporators are not guilty in exercising their just powers.

The fault, if any, rests in the charter; and as it was passed by both branches of the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, on the members and the Governor should fall the blame, and not on the mere creatures of the law. We do not pretend to defend the system of lotteries. We deem them prejudicial to morals and ruinous to industry, but we do believe in making the responsibility rest where it ought to, and not, like our contemporary, striking at the first head visible. Nor do we design to sit calmly by and see the Pharisees of our day moan over the degeneracy of the State and the corruption of the people, because such an idea as a lottery is proposed when the same journal has within three months pocketed thousands of dollars from an exactly similar scheme, and had no compunctions of conscience on the score of morality. Consistency is indeed a jewel and common sense a pearl of great price. We therefore try to keep our neighbors from blackening their own records, and from heaping their anathemas on those who are guiltless, while they let the guilty go free.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
5 7 6t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

☞ THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, May 7 1867.
The Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
5 7 3t W. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1867.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
5 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

☞ KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
5 7 6t WILLIAM McDOWELL, Cashier.

☞ THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of United States tax, payable on demand
5 7 3t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

☞ UNION NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of taxes, and payable on demand.
5 7 6t N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
5 7 3t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes
5 7 6t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand.
5 7 3t P. LAMB, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 ¾p

☞ MURDOCH.
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH
will make his last appearance this season, in a
SPECIAL READING,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 11.
Tickets may be obtained at TRUMPLER'S, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. [5 8 2t
Admission, 50 cents. Secured seats, 75 cents.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver Two Lectures under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9,
CURIOSITY.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13,
HABIT.
The Sale of Tickets for the First Lecture will begin on Tuesday Morning, the 7th instant, at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street.
No Tickets will be sold or engaged before that time.
A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for Girls.
Price of tickets same as at previous lectures. 5 4 4t

☞ GERMANTOWN HALL.—
JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver a Lecture at the above Hall, on
FRIDAY EVENING, May 10,
Subject—"PECULIAR PEOPLE,"
under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for Girls. Admission, 50c, Reserved seats, 75c. Tickets for sale at Parker's Book Store, and at Eberly's Drug Store, Main street. 5t 5t

☞ THE OFFICE OF
The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
"Inman Line,"
Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to
NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.
5 3 28trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 30.
They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.
Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.
Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for President and Directors of this Company was held this day, at which the following persons were duly elected:—

PRESIDENT.
M. P. HUTCHINSON.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL V. MERRICK,
JAMES S. COX,
J. V. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES R. PAXTON,
FRANCIS K. SHIPPER,
EMMOR WEAVER.
5 8 3t M. P. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
At the stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held THIS DAY, the following persons were elected to serve as Managers for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JAMES S. COX.
MANAGERS.

John Farnum,	Frederick Graff,
Richard Richardson,	Fisher Hazard,
Jacob P. Jones,	Charles L. Borie,
Francis C. Yarnall,	Charles Wheeler,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Charles Parrish.
Francis R. Cope,	

5 8 3t F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1867.
The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
51 H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the above fund, since April 24:—

Henry Stroup, Sr., Danville, Pa.	$100·00
Sunday School Trinity Church, Carbondale, Pa.	20·00
Big Spring Presbyterian Church, Cumberland, Pa.	44·65
St. Peter's Church, Smyrna, Delaware	52·00
G. H. Bucher & Son, Cumberland co., Pa.	25·00
A Soldier's Widow	2·00
Sinnickson & Co.	50·00
Members of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia	40·00
Edwin Hall & Co.	50·00
Lippincott & Johnson	50·00
W. T. Snodgrass & Co	50·00
Church of Ascension, Philadelphia	22·31
Church of the Atonement, Philadelphia	29·41
J. B. Chandler	20·00
A. G. Newlane, New Castle, Delaware	60·00
Octorara Presbyterian Church, Parkesburg, Pennsylvania	46·00
Edward Peace, M. D.	25·00
D. M. Chester, M. D.	20·00
G. W. Nebinger, M. D.	25·00
George Hamilton, M. D.	25·00
A. J. Smiley, M. D.	20·00
J. B., M. D.	25·00
J. L. Ludlow, M. D.	25·00
The Medical Profession, in sums under $20	137·10
Trinity M. E. Church, Philadelphia	228·75
Church of the Redeemer, Lower Merion, Pa.	40·00
F. M. Adams, Register of Wills	25·00
J. Ross Snowden Proth. Supreme Court	25·00
General S. M. Zulick, Collector Internal Revenue, Officers, etc.	265·00
Joshua T. Owens, Recorder of Deeds	18·00
Officers U. S. Court	90·00
J. R. Sikes, Ashland, Pa.	7·00
First Presbyterian Church, Newcastle, Pa.	68·31
E. R. Curtis, Delaware county	10·00
H. B. Lincoln	25·00
Stuart, Peterson & Co.	100·00
J. Rowland & Son	40·00
Cheltenham M. E. Church	13·00
J. Shipley Newlin, additional	25·00
Pennsylvania Agricultural College	23·50
Wilson Childs & Co.	250·00
Beckhaus & Allgaier	100·00
" " employes	18·00
George Dodd & Sons	50·00
Fulton & Walker	30·00
" " employes	24·00
S. W. Jacobs	20·00
Jacob Rich	20·00
" employes	21·57
Charles J. Rogers	50·00
J. Loudensiager	30·00
George W. Watson & Co.	25·00
John G. Davis & Son	25·00
Washington Fitler	25·00
W. D. Rogers	100·00
W. D. Rogers' employes	53·00
Miss Oliver, Oxford, Ohio	15·00
Young Ladies' Fair, Lewistown, Pa.	86·51
St. Thomas' Church, Dover, N. H.	10·00
Savage & Stewart, agents	100·00
A. Ritchie	25·00
Persons employed in U. S. Mint	91·00
Arch street stores, by E. E. Eyre	43·00
J. M. Hafleigh	10·00
J. W. Proctor & Co.	20·00
R. P.	20·00
Henry Croskey & Co.	50·00
Williams & Stokes	25·00
Samuel Bolton & Co.	50·00
Harbert, Davis & Co.	50·00
Wetherill & Bro.	100·00
First Presbyterian Church, Bridgeton, N. J.	100·00
James Clark, Saltzburg, Pa.	25·00
German Reformed Church, Lunenburg, Pa.	11·76
Cash, per G. F.	20·50
Cash, per W. H. & Co.	25·00
Sundry subscriptions of $10 and under	258·00
Second Presbyterian Church, Camden, N. J.	27·00
	$4,331·54
Amount previously acknowledged	44,243·31
Total	$48,574·51

JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer,
S. E. corner Dock and Walnut streets, Philad'a.
May 7, 1867. 1t

☞ HEALTH OFFICE—
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.
In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Health, adopted April 2, 1867, proposals will be received at the Health Office until 12 o'clock M., the 10th instant, for the removal of such nuisances as may be directed by said Board of Health within the respective districts, to wit:—
First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 26th Wards.
Second District, comprising the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Wards.
Third District, comprising the 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th and 27th Wards.
Fourth District, comprising the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23d, and 25th Wards.
Said proposals to specify the price per cubic foot for cleaning Privies, the price per day for use of horse and cart, with driver, and the price per day for each laborer employed.
Said contract to continue until December 31, 1867.
Bids for the cleaning of Privy Wells will be received from licensed cleaners only.
Address HORATIO G. SICKEL,
5 1 10t Health Officer.

☞ OFFICE FEEDER DAM COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1867.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve for the ensuing year:—

Charles D. Knight,	George Plitt,
Howard Spencer,	Lewis Rodman, M. D.
Thomas Graham,	

At a meeting of the Directors, held subsequently, CHARLES D. KNIGHT was unanimously re-elected President, and T. B. ENGLISH Secretary and Treasurer.
1t* T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

☞ NOTICE.—THE TIME FOR RECEIVING answers from holders of Gas Loan who are willing to exchange them for City Six per Cent. Loan, free from tax, is extended to the 20th inst.
Respectfully, R. P. GILLINGHAM, Chairman,
4 3 6t No. 3703 CHESNUT Street

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867.
Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.
5 8 tf JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, N. J. April 26, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of national tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the fourteenth day of May prox.
4 27 15t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

☞ NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
An Adjourned Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 21, at 4 P. M., at No. 129 S. FRONT Street, for election of Directors and other purposes. Legal notice is hereby given.
5 8 11t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

☞ THE FOLLOWING REMEDIES ARE old and well established, and thousands have been benefited by their use. They are for sale by druggists generally.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, supplies the blood with its Life Element, Iron, giving strength, vigor, and a new life to the whole system. For Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weaknesses, etc., it is a specific. A 32 page pamphlet containing a valuable treatise on "Iron as a Medicine," with certificates and recommendations, etc., will be sent free. J P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
has been used for nearly half a century for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors,
No. 18 TREMONT Street, Boston.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER,
a pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water without a solvent, containing 1½ grain of Iodine to each fluid ounce of water. Iodine is admitted, by all medical men, to be the best known remedy for Scrofula, Ulcers, Cancers, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, etc., and thousands can testify to the wonderful virtues of this preparation in such cases. Circulars free. J P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
works like magic on Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Chapped Hands, Chilblains etc. etc. It is prompt in action, soothes the pain, takes out soreness, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations; thus affording relief and a complete cure
Only 25 cents a box; sent by mail for 35 cents.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors,
2 4 5 6 2t No. 18 TREMONT Street, Boston.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw¾

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28¾7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 tmw¾p

OFFICE OF
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
REMOVED TO
No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,
Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.
THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.
Please call and examine. 5 8 wfmrp

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [3 19 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES
Also opened lately,
A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.
Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwf4p2m

CALEB PEIRCE,
NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 1m*
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 548 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.
5 8 1mrp] JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary.
EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

1810. ESTABLISHED. 1810.
JUST ARRIVED
From Liverpool and Rotterdam,
Steamship Persia,
Steamship Melita,
Ship Matterhorn,
Brig Moses Day,

3300 Boxes Tin Plate,
400 Pigs Lead,
180 Pigs Banca Tin,
590 Pigs Lamb Flag Tin,
12 Cases Tinned Sheet Iron,
23 Casks Antimony,
21 Casks Zinc,
28 Tons Spelter,
15 Casks Emery,

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
301, 303, and 305 BRANCH St.,
1t4p* PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING
FOR
MEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS.
NOW READY,
A NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT
AND
LOW PRICES.
SPRING OVERCOATS,
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS.
COACHMEN'S COATS FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER.
LINEN DUSTERS, NEW STYLES.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.,
4 27 smth7t4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN.
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 8 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

W. T. REED & CO.
WILL OPEN THIS DAY:
LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS!!
MAGNIFICENT LACE CURTAINS!
From Auction. The handsomest assortment of ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS
Ever offered in this city,
At about half the cost of importation, from the late large special sale of Messrs. GRIFFITH & KUBELY Importers.
LACE CURTAINS, $60, WORTH $100.
LACE CURTAINS, $50, WORTH $90.
LACE CURTAINS, $45, WORTH $80.
LACE CURTAINS, $40, WORTH $75.
LACE CURTAINS, $36, WORTH $60.
LACE CURTAINS, $34, WORTH $55.
LACE CURTAINS, $30, WORTH $50.
LACE CURTAINS, $25, WORTH $40.
LACE CURTAINS, $22, WORTH $35.
LACE CURTAINS, $20, WORTH $30.
LACE CURTAINS, $15, WORTH $20.
LACE CURTAINS, $10, $8, and $6 per pair.
Persons wishing from three to six pairs, to match, can be suited before the assortment is broken.
W. T. REED & CO.
5 8 2t No. 45 N. EIGHTH St., bel. Arch, east side.

W.H. DESKS 111 N. TH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN WISHING a good ROAD MARE will find it to his advantage by applying at the Quaker City Club Stable, DILLWYN Street, below Willow. 5 8 2t*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY — ITS PAST USEFULNESS AND ITS PRESENT CONDITION.—Many years ago a number of kind-hearted and benevolent citizens, surveying the moral and intellectual condition of our city, saw evidences of social standing susceptible of vast improvement; and from observations of acts plainly apparent, they concluded that there was a lacking of educational influences extended to the rising generation of that great and noble class of humanity, the workmen. Means were not abundant to the youth of that class, who were obliged to labor the long day through on such meagre stipends that would just admit of bodily welfare, but would not permit of obtaining the necessaries for intellectual advancement. These good men were actuated to place within the reach of all such persons the power that would enable them to cultivate their mental and moral faculties for their individual elevation.

In the establishment of a free library, combining every department of knowledge in science and art, whereto the poor could come and obtain information, these benevolent gentlemen saw at once the most feasible and practical method of promoting the grand object of their desires. And in order that the noble work should be carried out immediately, that time should not elapse in which some cold, unfriendly influence would throw a chill over the project, a party of gentlemen, Henry Troth, Samuel L. Shoder, Daniel B. Smith, and Thomas Kimber, assembled at the residence of the latter, on Arch street, one evening in the fall of 1820. There it was that the idea of placing educational opportunities within the reach of poor apprentice boys first took practical form.

A charter was soon drawn up for the incorporation of a library, in the preamble of which were set forth the reasons which prompted the movement:—"It would promote orderly and virtuous habits; diffuse knowledge, and the desire for the acquisition of knowledge; it would improve the scientific skill of our mechanics and manufacturers; increase the benefits of the system of general education then adopted, and advance the prosperity and happiness of the community." On the 2d of April, 1821, this charter was granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the "Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia," was incorporated.

The officers who had the management of this institution under charge in its early days were as follows:—Horace Binney, President; Roberts Vaux, Vice-President; James Cresson, Treasurer; Daniel B. Smith, Secretary; and among the Managers were found the names of the persons above mentioned. In a building, which years ago formed a conspicuous object on Chesnut street, west of Third, but which many years ago was razed to the ground to give place to more modern improvements, the Apprentices' Library was first located. All charitable citizens of Philadelphia were called upon to donate in the shape of books what they could, and soon the shelves of this new formed Library were filled with over two thousand volumes.

From this place it was removed, occupying Carpenters' Hall and the old United States Mint Building, on Seventh street, opposite Zane (now Filbert), until finally, in 1841, it was permanently established in its present quarters at Fifth and Arch streets. The building is an old one, having been erected in 1783 by a sect of fighting Quakers, who, being disowned by their more peaceful brethren for their active and warlike demonstrations, had erected this house as a place of worship.

On the entablature of the northern facade of the building can be seen a large stone, bearing the date of its erection—1783—and beneath the curious phrase—"of the Empire, 8." This expression will at once be understood when it is known that the fighting Quakers considered our country, from the outbreak of the Revolutionary War and the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, in the light of an empire; and the stone bearing the date of 1783, eight years would have accordingly elapsed since the establishment of the so-called empire in 1775.

The Library is maintained by the annual subscription fee of $2 for each member. This income, with the interest accruing from the invested fund, produces an annual income of about $1800; but after deducting the annual expenses contracted for the support of the Institution, but a very small sum is left wherewith to purchase new instalments of books, to take the place of those which have gone to pieces by wear and tear. The Managers, in their last report, appeal to all good and philanthropic citizens to aid them in furthering the objects intended in the establishment of the Library, in order that additional facilities may be added to it for the inculcation of sound, healthful knowledge, and so that its influence may have a more extended sphere of action, bringing within the circle of its elevating power an increased number of these apprentice-boys and young laboring females, who have not the means of obtaining self-culture without its pale. In place of the two thousand volumes which forty-seven years ago filled its shelves, it now has 20,500 volumes, embracing everything that can improve, morally and mentally; and we hear that the persevering and energetic managers intend to add a reading-room, in which will be found the more prominent journals and interesting periodicals.

This institution, noble and well doing, stands within our very midst, comparatively unknown, yet exercising a strong but silent influence for good. From its origin it has kept pace with the onward progress of our city; to its advancement it has contributed greatly by extending its benefits to the members who compose this large community. All of its members could sympathize with the boy or girl who had been deprived, by want of means, of the advantages of early scholarship, and to whom the opening volumes, placed benevolently within their hands, were the revelations of an "unexplored world of thought and experience."

Many a noble-hearted and industrious man stands in our very midst a monument to the great good that this Institution has wrought; and could we trace the individual history of this city, to years long past, we would observe that the first good seed dropped in many an uncultivated heart and mind was cast by this Institution. Some of our most reliable physicians, skilful mechanics, active merchants, and large numbers of professional gentlemen, received the first information of their business from the well-worn books of the old library.

The annual report of the Library Company, for the year ending March 12, 1867, has just been issued in pamphlet form. From it we learn that 686 volumes have been added to the boys' department and 338 to the girls', making the total number of books about 20,500. Attention is called to the fact that of 49,000 volumes loaned and scattered through this great city, but thirteen have been lost.

Since the organization of the Library over 55,000 persons have participated in its benefits. The average number who draw books is about two thousand persons. The financial condition of the Company, so far as it goes, is gratifying, inasmuch as there are no liabilities against it. But charitable citizens should come to its aid, and by their practical works extend its field of usefulness. It is hoped that such a noble and worthy institution as this Library is shall remain no longer in comparative obscurity, but that our citizens will take a deeper interest in its welfare, and aid in diffusing its influence throughout our great city.

The officers who have been elected to conduct the Library for the ensuing year are as follows:—James J. Barclay, President; John Price Wetherill, Vice-President; Thomas Ridgway, Secretary; and Samuel Mason, Treasurer. Benjamin M. Hollingshead is Chairman, and Joseph R. Rhoads Secretary of the Board of Managers.

STEALING OLD IRON SPRINGS, ETC.—Officer Kripp arrested John Woods on a warrant issued by Alderman Toland, for stealing, as it is alleged, a quantity of old springs, iron, etc., from an establishment in Montgomery county, and bringing them to this city for sale. A wagon load of such articles obtained by Woods was detained by the officer at the Red Lion Hotel, on Second street, below Noble. Woods was arrested yesterday at No. 771 South Seventh street, and Alderman Toland committed him in default of $1000 bail to appear at a further hearing.

SPECIAL READING BY JAMES E. MURDOCH.—Mr. James E. Murdoch will make his last appearance this season, at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening next. A special programme, arranged for the occasion, and never before presented, is announced. The demand for tickets is already very great, and those who wish good seats should secure them at once.

LATE PAPERS.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has sent us copies of London *Punch*, *Fun*, *Illustrated News*, *Once a Week*, and other publications.

We are indebted to Mr. J. M. Clement, Purser of the steamer Tonawanda, for files of late Savannah papers.

THE STORM.—Our vernal showers, which of late have continued in quick succession, culminated last evening in a heavy rain. This increased in violence and power, attaining its zenith about 4 o'clock this morning, when the storm raged supreme. The huge drops of water came down in such a forcible manner as to perfectly saturate every object—pouring on to the roofs with such force and noise that boded no good to the would-be sleepers—running over the eaves, splashing down the walls, and rushing through the spouts with the harshness and rumbling sound of escaping steam, clearing the sidewalks, and converting the gutters into extensive ponds. Midnight walkers ceased their midnight perambulations, and the guardians of the night retreated from before the furious onslaught of the elements to station-house wards or protecting doors and awnings. Accompanying this heavy fall of rain was a high wind, which periodically whistled and roared with awful violence. Much damage, no doubt, was done to property during the storm. The Schuylkill, by report, has raised from eight to ten inches, and if the storm raged as vehemently in the county precincts as it did in our own city, we may look for a freshet that will carry destruction with it. The Delaware has also risen, flooding its banks, and will soon be covered with logs and drift-wood. A two-story brick house in process of erection by Mr. Enoch Hopkins, on Haverford road above Fortieth street, was entirely demolished. The walls were blown to the ground.

The cellar wall of a large brick building on Third, below Buttonwood street, was undermined by the water, and caved in, doing considerable damage to the structure.

The police officers reported the uprooting of large trees in various sections of the city, and in one or two places the blowing down of some telegraph poles. It has been the heaviest storm witnessed since the advent of the new year.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

1 share Philadelphia Library	$28·50
No. 1123 Germantown Road, a two-story brick Dwelling A two-story brick Dwelling, No. 1121, 15 by about 70 feet	$1600 each.
Three Houses, Nos. 1519, 1521, and 1523 Salmon street	$900, $925, $850
Store and Dwelling, No. 809 N. Third street	Not sold.
No. 237 Beaver street—A two-story brick House and Lot, 13½ by 40 feet	Not sold.
Residence, No. 1927 Wallace street, lot 20 by 160 feet	Not sold.
No. 1612 Brown street—A three-story brick Dwelling, with back buildings, 18 by 90 feet	Not sold.
The half interest in a valuable property, Richmond, below Norris street, lot 131 by 254 feet to Gunners' Run	Not sold.
Nos. 118 and 120 Brown street—Two three-story brick Houses and lot, 25 by 40 feet	$1600 each.
A House, Barn, and 20 acres of Land, Fairmount township, Luzerne county	Not sold.
A lot of Ground, Marriott street, above Fifth, 40 by 101½ feet	$4400
Lot, Christian street—The half part in a lot west of Fourth street, 20 by 101½ feet	$700
The half part in properties Nos. 929 and 931 S. Fifth street	$1600
Fifth and Marriott streets—S. E. corner, 21 feet on Fifth street, by 120 feet. Same estate	$2050

REMOVING DISTILLED SPIRITS NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW.—Jas. McWilliams appeared at noon before United States Commissioner Sergeant, to answer the charge of removing spirits from his distillery, on Front street, near Callowhill, to other than a United States bonded warehouse. The testimony was as follows:—

Lewis Bithany sworn, deposed:—I am Revenue Inspector; I visited the defendant's place yesterday morning, in Front street, above Callowhill; he is a distiller; I saw a wagon load of casks come out and go up to Second and Callowhill streets; it went a circuitous route; then they commenced unloading; I happened to meet Captain Miller; I went into the place where they were unloading, and told the defendant that I wanted to see whether the casks were marked or not; I did so, and, upon close examination, found that they were not marked; the inspector's name was upon the barrels, but I could see no proof mark, or any indications as to where they came from.

Mr. McWilliams was bound over in the sum of $3000 to appear before the Grand Jury. Thomas Martin and Thomas Reynolds became surety for the appearance of McWilliams at the appointed time.

A BRUTAL SON. — Edward White, aged twenty-one years, was arrested yesterday afternoon for beating his aged mother, at her residence, in Cabot street, above Fifteenth. No matter what the provocation might have been, it was a most cruel and brutal act, much more so when committed by a son. It is alleged that he maltreated her in such a manner that she had to call in the aid of the police. Alderman Fitch committed White, in default of $1000 bail, to answer at Court.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Two or more persons are conveying about the city a subscription list, ostensibly for the purpose of collecting funds in aid of two firemen recently injured by the falling of the walls of the Chesnut street Mills, at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets. Nothing of this kind is authorized by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and is, therefore an imposition. The two firemen injured are being amply cared for by the Relief Association of the Fire Department of Philadelphia.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Benjamin Sassiman was before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, this afternoon, on suspicion of aiding a man by the name of McKenzie in stealing a watch and chain from Mr. J. H. Scott. The theft was committed some time since, at Newmarket and Callowhill streets, and McKenzie has been committed for the offense. Sassiman was held in $1500 bail for a further hearing, to take place on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND. — The "Committee on Public Amusements" have made arrangements with Mr. W. E. Sinn, manager of the New Chesnut Street Theatre, for a series of performances to be given next week in aid of the Fund. The particulars will be duly announced.

LARCENY OF TEN DOLLARS.—Mary Wright and Roxanna, her sister, were arrested last night, about 9 o'clock, at Hurst and Lombard streets, on a charge of the larceny of $10. Alderman Butler held them for a further hearing.

ENTERED UPON HIS DUTIES. — Mr. Samuel Cliff, of the Seventh Ward, lately appointed Assistant Assessor under Mr. Phillips, of the Second District, entered upon his duties this morning.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred in the Belton Coal Oil Works, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, yesterday afternoon, but, being soon discovered, was extinguished without having caused any serious damage.

A FAIR is being held at National Guards' Hall, Race street, below Sixth, for the completion of St. Augustine's Church and Schools.

WE ARE SELLING

Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as	$10·00
" " better, for	12·00
" " " "	15·00
Black Suits, all-wool, as low as	18·00
" better, for	20·00
" " "	25·00

Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none for style and fit, and manufactured with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Persons accustomed to having their goods made to order can save 25 to 33 per cent. by selecting from our ready-made stock, and secure garments equal in all respects.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & Co., Star Clothing Emporium, No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

BEDDING OF BEST QUALITY
And at lowest prices.
J. G. FULLER,
No. 932 Ridge Avenue,
Near Vine street,
Formerly No. 9 S. Seventh street.

THE NEW GRAND SQUARE CHICKERING PIANO.—The notice of the musical public is invited to these splendid new scale three-stringed instruments, which have just been introduced. Rivalling in power, beauty, and delicacy of musical tone, and in sympathetic and enduring mechanism, the recognized perfection of the unequalled grand pianos, they have at once secured the universal approbation of musicians and all lovers of the art. WILLIAM H. DUTTON, No. 914 Chesnut street. Entrance, Art Gallery.

MR. A. D'HUYVETTER'S LAST IMPORTANT SALE of highest class Paintings was commenced last evening, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The storm that prevailed interfered greatly with its success, and the prices obtained were very low; however, 110 numbers of the catalogue were sold. The sale will be continued this evening at quarter before 8 o'clock, when the same number will be sold by B. Scott, Jr., without reserve.

ANYBODY IN WANT OF A FINE HEAD OF HAIR should use at once Jayne's Hair Tonic. It will excite the scalp to new and healthy action, cleanse it from scurf and dandruff, prevent the hair from falling off, cure those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in most cases produce a fine growth of new hair. As a dressing, no better preparation can be obtained for imparting a rich and glossy appearance to the hair. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY and *Grace's Celebrated Salve* have stood the test of long experience, and have come into general use. These articles are no quack nostrums, but genuine preparations, skilfully compounded, and well adapted to the class of diseases for which they are recommended. Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston, Mass., are the proprietors.

PHOTOGRAPHS, CARTES DE VISITE, FERROTYPES.—Reimer, Second street, above Green, makes all these to perfection. Six cards or one large picture, $1; 12 Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

HAVE YOU SEEN the new style Spring Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental? If not, call and examine the prices. Style and workmanship unequalled.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BLACK CROOK ALL THE RAGE.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MCNEAL—DEMAIRES.—On the 25th of April, by Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr. EDWIN MCNEAL to Miss TILLIE B. DEMAIRES, all of Frankford.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On the 7th inst., JOHN ANDREWS, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 80 Wilson street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

JACOBS.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Thomas Jacobs, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 620 Aramingo street, on Friday, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

OWEN.—On the 5th instant, BENJAMIN OWEN, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Richmond and Church streets, Bridesburg, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SELF-BOWING SHUTTER BOLTS PREVENT the wind from closing the shutters when bowed, and lock the bolts when the shutters are closed. For sale, with a general assortment of building hardware, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IVORY-HANDLE TABLE AND TEA KNIVES, with steel or silver-plated blades; Game and Meat Carvers, Table Steels, and Butter Knives. For sale, with other Table Cutlery, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A GREAT DECLINE IN THE PRICES OF muslin and other clothing still does not prevent a patent Clothes-Wringer from being a great saver of time, labor, and clothing. The Cog Wheel, and other improved patterns, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18sp
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15½

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHEAST corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING—The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5ptf

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 3 8 5p

$1000 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY the subscribers for the recovery of the WATCHES, WATCH-CASES, and other articles stolen from their safe on Tuesday night, April 30. A proportionate reward will be paid for any portion of the goods. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, 5 3 5t No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7½5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.

"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

"To L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." [3 22 famw

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets

THIRD EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mrs. C. Lanning sworn—I am a dry goods merchant; I live at No 1151 S. Fifteenth street; I have known the prisoner rather intimately for the last twenty months; I have known him as a man of exemplary conduct and habits; as far as I have known him I have esteemed him to be an excellent and worthy man; I have been attracted by a very wild glare in his eye; I have remarked it to others; he seemed to have a want of volition over the organs of the body; I saw him last in the neighborhood of five weeks ago, perhaps it was nine; he told me he was going West; he bid me good-by; he said he was going to take the 11 o'clock train to Derrvier city, where he was formerly.

Cross-examined—I have seen persons who were absent-minded; he seemed to me as if he was not aware of my presence; it was a sort of an aberation of mind; when I called to him he appeared startled; he stood still; there was a sort of a play around his mouth; his eyes were rather fixed; he was in the habit of standing still while engaged in conversation; I saw him sometime in March; four or five different times; I am not sure I saw him in April; I first saw him in the store, the second time at the same place, the third time he called and went home with me; the next time I think was when he bid me good-by.

Re-direct—The expression of the eye seemed to me to be irresponsible; I did not form an absolute opinion of him.

Adam Magilton sworn—Q. Did your wife say anything of having received a $10 bill on the morning of the murder? Objected to, and sustained.

Q. Did your wife have a $10 bill on the morning of the murder? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Q. Did you see any $10 bill in her possession? A. No, sir.

Q. Who gave her a $10 bill? Objected to. A. I gave her a $10 bill a week previous.

Q. What did she say when you gave it to her? Objected to and sustained.

Q. Did you give it to her to make up her bank account? Objected to.

Q. Do you know anything of a deficiency of $14 in the bank? Objected to and sustained.

Q. Did your wife spend that $10 bill? Objected to and sustained.

Q. Do you know whether your wife spent that $10 bill? A. I know nothing about it.

Officer Coulson sworn—I had charge of the prisoner; I had charge of him on Saturday morning; as we were coming down George street, before we got to Eighth street; I had Crozier, the colored man, in the van; he hallooed he was dying; I looked in the little hole in the van and I discovered that he had a fit; he was frothing at the mouth; I told the colored woman to hold up his head; when we got to the court house he had a spasm; when I unlocked the door Mrs. Spafford, Thomas Ashton, and Taylor brought him up stairs in a weakened condition; the fit lasted about ten or twelve minutes; I think the rattling of the wagon did him some good; he was all right in three or four minutes after he got into the court-room; he lay on the flat of his back in the van; it seemed severe; he was straightened out; I had often seen them before.

Cross-examined—It took us about three minutes to come from Eighth and Sansom streets to the Court House; we had a lame horse in the van; we came along on a trot; it took us more than a minute; he laid in the van at the door about five minutes; I don't think it was assumed;

Officer Ashton sworn—My attention was called to the prisoner a short time after he arrived in front of the Court House; I saw him have a fit; he remained in the same some three to five minutes, I should judge, when he came to, got over the fit; he was weak, but we brought him up to the Court; he walked, but there was an officer on each side of him who partially supported him; I have seen such fits before; I considered it severe while it lasted.

Cross-examined—Fits occur frequently with persons; I know a man named Skelley who had one when about to be sentenced (witness also mentioned several others).

Re-direct—They were somewhat different from his, although they would froth at the mouth.

Officer Taylor affirmed—Attention was called to the prisoner by Mr. Coulson; got in and held hold of him until it broke; it was a common falling fit.

Dr. Maris sworn—I was sent for to see the prisoner; I understood he had some kind of a fit; when I saw him he was not in a fit; I questioned him, and he appeared to have some mental confusion, and a little pallor of countenance and excitement of pulse; I cannot say that he had or had not a fit; his condition might have followed a fit; that condition sometimes followed an epileptic fit.

Officer Thomas affirmed—I only witnessed a portion of the fit; went after the physician. The rest of his testimony was a corroboration of the previous witnesses' testimony.

Dr. Henry T. Childs affirmed—I reside at No. 634 Race street; I have been in practice twenty-seven years; I have seen quite a number of cases of epilepsy; I have known it to result from injury of the skull. (Dr. Childs then went on to cite a case, but Mr. Mann objected to the testimony, and the Court sustained him.) The effect of epilepsy is various; the usual effect, and one most to be lamented, is loss of intellect or dementia; it is recorded as one of the causes of insanity; it produces sometimes violent intellectual mania; it tends to blunt the intellectual faculties, and tends to excite the animal faculties; creates a great indifference of the mind and absence of intellectual acuteness; it sometimes changes the character and disposition of the person subject to it; I have known a total loss of mental power; idiocy is not an uncommon consequence of epileptic fits; there is a tendency to destroy objects around them in such as I have noticed.

Q. Have you ever seen a person subject to epilepsy go in to what is called a "trance?"

Objected to, and sustained.

Cross-examined—I never saw the prisoner until I saw him in the dock.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood. — Joseph Bacon vs. D. Buck & Co. An action for goods sold and delivered. On trial.

Re-direct—I heard nearly all the testimony in the case yesterday and to-day.

Dr. Seth Pancoast affirmed—I am a practising physician; I have been practising for nearly sixteen years; I have given special attention for the last few years to mental philosophy; that embraces mental disease; I made a special examination of the prisoner; I requested his counsel not to inform him that I was a physician; I listened to his conversation about an hour and a half; before we left I questioned him in reference to his physical condition; from what I observed, I was under the impression that he had been a victim of self-abuse; I put the question to him and he denied it positively; we then left the prisoner, and after going a short distance, I requested them to procure some of the prisoner's urine, with a view of ascertaining whether there was any oxide of lime deposited; the urine was obtained. Objected to.

Mr. Isaac Wren was called to prove that the urine was obtained. He testified that he visited the prisoner in his cell on Tuesday week, about 8 o'clock in the morning, and procured from him some urine, which I examined with a microscope, in the morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock; on my way home I stopped at the office of Dr. Pancoast, and requested him to accompany me home to make an examination of it; he not being ready to leave at that time, I let it remain there about three-quarters of an hour; I corked and sealed it up in the prison; I made another examination of it in the presence of Dr. Pancoast in the evening.

Dr. Pancoast recalled.

Mr. Mann objected, as he could not see an analogy between the prisoner's urine and the condition of his mind.

Q. Can you test the pathological condition of the mind by the microscopical examination of the urine? A. Partially.

Q. Can you test in any degree the sanity or insanity of a man by a microscopic examination of the urine? A. Partially we can; I would not consider such an examination a positive test; in testing disease of the body or mind we examine every pathological condition of the mind; this microscopic examination is one of the tests; I found oxalate of lime deposited in the urine, which is attendent upon the disease called oxaloria; it is accompanied by a demented condition of the mind, or, more properly speaking, hallucination; dementia indicates a weakness of the mind, also mania; oxaloria is caused by a want of innervation; a number of the best medical authorities sustain this; I examined the patient personally; I have not heard all the testimony in the case; nearly all the defense, and a part of the Commonwealth.

Q. From your examinations, and the evidence you have heard on both sides, have you formed an opinion as to the sanity of the prisoner? A. I would not like to answer the question in that way.

Q. From your examination of the prisoner, and the examination of the urine, did you form an opinion? Objected to and objection sustained.

Resumed—The eye had a very striking expression to one in the cell; I observed nothing in the conversation; the color of the skin made me make an examination of the urine; he spoke of a scar which has been mentioned by some of the witnesses.

Q. From what you observed of the symptoms, have you formed an opinion as to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner?

A. I would like to know the correct definition of the word "insanity." My definition of insanity is an impairment of the functions of the brain; oxalate indicates a pathological condition of the brain; blows upon the head may also produce a similar condition, and therefore they are causes of a deranged function; there were evidences of insanity from what I observed, for I understood insanity to be a deranged function.

Cross-examination—All persons that have this deposite of lime in their urine have oxaloria.

Re-direct—Epilepsy is a producing cause of insanity.

The Court then adjourned until three o'clock.

LOUISIANA.

THE STREET RAILWAYS AND REGISTRATION IN NEW ORLEANS — DISQUALIFIED CITIZENS NOT ENTITLED TO SIT ON JURIES.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Advices from New Orleans, received here, are to the effect that all distinction on account of race or color is abolished on the street railways. The registration of voters in the city has reached ten thousand.

One of the Judges of the State Courts of Louisiana has decided that a man disfranchised by the Reconstruction act from voting, is disqualified from being a juror, on the ground that jurors are taken from the lists of voters.

ESTATE OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

THE AGENT SUED BY THE EXECUTORS ON ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 3.

A bill has been filed on the Chancery side of the Circuit Court of this county, involving serious charges against a well-known fellow-citizen, in relation to the estate of the late Senator Douglas. The parties to the bill are Adele Williams, widow of Stephen A. Douglas, and her husband; and Robert M., and Stephen A. Douglas minor heirs of Mr. Douglas, as complainants. The respondents are Nicholas P. Iglehart, Nicholas G. Vail, and William S. Carother.

The stating clause of the bill sets up the death of Mr. Douglas; the heirship of the widow and the children; her right to one half the estate of the deceased, and the right of the children to the residue. This provision was made by the will admitted to probate at the October term of the County Court of 1861, Daniel C. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Ohio, being appointed executor. During the month of April, 1863, an inventory was filed, with a supplemental inventory at the April term of 1864. Claims were presented and approved to the amount of $8489·83, and the executor reporting no personal property in his hands, proceedings were instituted in the Circuit Court for leave to sell the real estate for the payment of the claims allowed. Upon a decree being made the estate was sold, and enough was realized to pay all the claims.

The bill now alleges that the executor resided at Cleveland, Ohio, and that the others of complainants resided at Washington, D. C.; that they, until May, 1863, had no agent or attorney in Illinois, but about that time Nicholas P. Iglehart, it is said, applied to Mrs. Williams, in the city of Washington, to be constituted the agent of herself and Mr. Douglas's children. The offer was declined, until, it is charged, by specious pretexts, he induced a change of the decision, it being claimed that he would be able to save a large amount of money for her, which would otherwise be lost to said estate; that he was well acquainted with the creditors of said estate, and that the creditors would realize a greater portion of their demands, if the children and widow of Mr. Douglas were to be benefited thereby; that Iglehart also stated to Mrs. Williams that she possessed several valuable claims for dower, which he could dispose of to great pecuniary advantage for her; and that if the real estate of Mr. Douglas was sold he could buy it in for her benefit; that he knew of several persons to whom he could dispose of portions at prices largely in excess of what it would bring at public sale, and that such excess should be paid for.

The bill then charges that the defendant, Iglehart, during 1864, opened negotiations with the creditors of the estate for a compromise of their claims, representing that such compromise was for the benefit of the heirs, who were very poor; that said claimants, having been personal friends of Mr. Douglas, consented to make a compromise, and that the claim of Ridgely for $1598·54 was settled for the sum of $500, and an assignment of the claim made to one Nicholas Iglehart Vail. The claim of Sherman et al. for $386·14, it is claimed, was settled for $100, and a similar assignment of the claim made over to the same person. The claim of Davis for $2000·96, it is likewise averred, was settled for $800, and an assignment made to Nicholas I. Vail, but delivered to Iglehart. The demand of Sauter for $4464·25, it is charged, was adjusted for $1500, and the claim assigned to Vail, which assignment was delivered to Iglehart. The bill alleges that Mrs. Williams resided at Washington, in a state of great pecuniary poverty, and unable to advance the money for the purpose of settling said claims, but that the executor, Rhodes, is a man of large means, and offered to advance her funds for the purpose, of which fact she informed said Iglehart, but he repeatedly assured her that he was willing to do it all himself; that he had plenty of money at his command, which he was willing to use to advance her interests.

The bill charges, however, that Iglehart did not inform complainants of the settlement of the claims and their assignment to him, but kept the matter secret, and that, in September, 1864, he appeared before the County Court and claimed the allowance of the entire claim—$8091·06, which amount he received from the executor, in violation of his pledges. It is also claimed that at the executor's sale Iglehart bid off a large amount of real estate at a nominal price, the sum bid being about $1400 for property which, it is alleged, was worth $8000; that at the sale Iglehart stated that he was buying the said property for the benefit as he expressed it, of the widow and children of Judge Douglas.

The complainants allege that a declaration of trust was executed by said Iglehart before the executor would make him a deed of the property, to the effect that said purchase was for the benefit of Mrs. Douglas and her children. It is now claimed that said Iglehart has disposed of some of the property at a large advance, but that no account has been had with complainants. The prayer of the bill asks that an account may be had of the property sold, and that the title to the remainder may be vested in them.

Distillery Seizure in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 7.—Special Agent Stagg, of the United States Treasury Department, who has discovered and caused the exposure of the recent alcohol frauds in this city, has made what is regarded in this section as one of the most important seizures of the season. He has caused the extensive distillery in Cambridge of D. R. Sortwell & Co., and the rectifying establishment of Chester Graves, to be taken possession of, and an investigation to be made into the conduct of their transactions with the Government.

The distillery is one of the largest liquor establishments in the United States, and is doing a great business. It is said that a connection exists between the distillery and the rectifying establishment. When the entrance was made no reason was given by the officer entering, further than the exhibition of a paper giving him authority to examine all places where distillation is carried on. The proprietors are much exercised over the matter. The officers found, in a large brick warehouse occupied by Mr. Graves, one hundred barrels of alcohol, which are supposed to be a portion of the lot mixed up in the alcohol trouble in this city. The investigation is not yet concluded. The parties interested are confident that their innocence will be established.

Movements of Cunard Steamers.

BOSTON, May 8.—The China, from Liverpool, arrived here to-day. The Cuba sailed at noon with 176 passengers for Liverpool, and $55,000 in specie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Cotton steady and quiet at 27@27½c. for middlings. Flour firmer. 10,00 barrels sold; State $11·25@$14·50; Ohio $13·50@16·50; Western $11·25@15·50; Southern $13·40@$19. Wheat firm; 1000 bushels sold; No. 2 $2·80. Corn dull and 1c. lower. Oats scarce, and 1@2c. higher; sales of Western at at 85@86c. Rye firm; 1000 bushels Western sold at $1·67. Provisions quiet and steady. New Mess Pork, $23.

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For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M., Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·45 P. M.
Bridgetown at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55, A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·19 P. M.
Cape May at 12·45 A. M., Passenger.
Commutation tickets, at very reduced rates, between Philadelphia and Cape May, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, will be sold at the Office, Camden.
Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 P. M. will go through the same day.
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FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.
6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.
11 A. M.—Way Freight.
Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.
Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.
FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.
Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.
For further information, apply to Company's Agents R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
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Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT street.
WILLIAM N. CLAYTON, Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY, General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, General Agent, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, May 8.—The Conference of the Great Powers has adjourned until to-morrow.

The money market is quiet. Consols, 91¼. American securities have all declined. The following are the quotations:—United States Five-Twenties, 71; Erie, 40¾; Illinois Central, 75.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—2 P. M.—Cotton has declined ⅛d. since noon. The market is dull. Other articles are unchanged.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8—2 P. M.—The steamer Aleppo, from New York April 24, arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—2 P. M.—The ship Garibaldi, from San Francisco January 11, has arrived here.

CORK, May 8—2 P. M.—The ship Dragon, from San Francisco December 23, arrived here to-day.

MARSEILLES, May 8.—The brig Cupid, from New York, March 1, was towed into this port to-day derelict.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—2 P. M.—The ship Hotspur, from Manilla for New York, is reported lost. No date or other particulars received.

Meeting of the South Carolina Republican Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8.—The Convention of the Republican party of South Carolina assembled here last night. Six out of the forty-two districts in the State were represented. The delegates are almost exclusively colored, and a negro from Beaufort was chosen for Chairman. United States Marshal Epping, of Charleston, who was chosen as one of the Vice-Presidents, was the only white man placed in that position. After addresses from various persons, including Miss Harris (colored), the Convention adjourned until to-day.

The Gale.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The wind has been blowing a gale all day from the northeast, accompanied with torrents of rain. The tide rose unusually high, with much damage to merchandise and the furniture of families in cellars and basements of buildings near the river. Only two vessels, both steamers, have come into the harbor by way of Sandy Hook to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The rain storm which commenced on Monday afternoon has continued to the present time, with but a few brief intermissions. During last night and to-day a strong northeast gale has prevailed.

The Recent Failures in New York.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The failure of Messrs. Watts, Crane & Co. produces some depression in the stock market, and the bears are in the ascendant. The losses by the failure will be widely distributed, falling chiefly on banks and Southern firms.

The suspension of Given, Jones & Co., in which Mr. Crane is said to have been a special partner, is not regarded as of much importance.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY,

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
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No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation or positive; the other, weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been and is daily being, by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Biles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, al Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, a Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons, among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:—

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 38 S. Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis, catarrh; John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn; bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 63 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouze, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 63 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner of Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Simpson, No. 1314 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. ——, Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office. All letters addressed to

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NO. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
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A GLIMPSE OF THE NEWSPAPER WORLD.

Scenes at the Old "Herald" Office, by a Reporter.

From the N. Y. Citizen.

There are few outside the journalistic profession who have not felt considerable trepidation on entering the editorial rooms of one of Gotham's great dailies. The merchant's office and the banker's private room are less formidable than the editorial sanctum, for the simple reason that journalists, as a class, are the most irritable men in creation, and dislike being interrupted when in the *mediosus* of some profound political article. And then, again, it's hardly in the range of humanity to find a sufficiently sympathizing temperament to take as much interest in every axe brought to be ground as the possessor of the article; therefore, in time, the mildest-mannered man that ever had to bear with bores becomes brusque and laconic. The visitor to the editorial rooms of the *Herald* should keep the epigrammatical before his mental vision, and be as concise as possible in his conversation: this mode of proceeding will simplify matters wonderfully, and leave the editorial temper unruffled. Suppose the visitor is an up-town exquisite, who is used to coming down Breadway in a stage to Wall street about once in three months, to draw his quarterly income, then, the purlieus of Nassau street is to him a *terra incognita*, and as he winds his way past the Horse Fair, and escapes without being kicked while admiring the architectural beauties of the ornate Post Office, he will suddenly come upon the sensational bulletin of the *Evening Post*, around which a gaping crowd of quidnuncs are clustered. Elbowing his way through this obstacle, he passes along a narrow pavement lined mainly by saloons and lawyers' offices. After passing Fulton street he may safely be said to tread on the "Printer's Paradise." On this corner arises, amid a cloud of steam, the grim old *Herald* Building, that looks as if it had been built of the bricks of Babel, and might have been used by the named tribes of the aborigines as a Polyglot bureau. The visitor, on entering the building by the Nassau street entrance, winds his way up a narrow zinc-covered stairway to the side of the large advertising office, where a score of clerks are busily engaged attending to advertisements, which have to be classified with care, as this journal has reduced advertising to a science, and is particularly solicitous that cooks and coachmen should be classified on the soundest principles of natural history and newspaperology. Leaving this, the mechanical department, where the employés require no more intellect than is sufficient to drive a quill, the visitor reaches the head of the first staircase, trodden time out of mind by breathless reporters, eager to dash on paper the news of the day, especially if it be a big thing on which they can spread themselves, and finds himself in a large, dingy apartment, flanked on one side by a pile of paper, and on the other with windows opening into Nassau street, by eight or ten oak desks, each one marked with the name of the present occupant. In the centre is a long table having drawers that contain the yellow paper on which the reports are usually written. This paper has a peculiar orange tinge, and is supposed to be less trying to the eyesight than the ordinary white, and bundles of it are generally lying about the desks. At the extreme left-hand corner sits a lugubrious darkey, who is grand usher and footman extraordinary to the *Herald*. After informing this plenipotentiary of the name of the person whom the visitor wishes to see, the colored Mercury wings his way down a dark alley that seems to court burglary and garroting, to any of the editorial rooms in which the expected recipient of a visitor is located. Immediately adjoining the former apartment is the office of the Managing Editor, which, in its turn, is the ante-chamber to the *sanctum sanctorum* devoted exclusively to the Messrs. Bennett. Dr. Hosmer, the present Managing Editor, is here seated, and has quite a pleasant, cheerful apartment, where he can examine the editorials and other copy during the leisure time between visitors' calls, which time must be quite infinitesimal on some days. The doctor is gentlemanly and affable, and has that *je ne sais quoi* air of the journalist about him. He must have pleasant times of it occasionally, listening to inventive geniuses that want puffs direct for the offspring of their prolific brain, and who insist on giving an unabridged explanation of all its benefits and beauties, or he has to bear the brunt of abuse that criticized actors or ridiculed politicians may gratuitously heap upon his innocent head. Now it's an aspiring scribbler that wants to jump instanter into the editorial chair, or a gifted lady with a contribution that she modestly says "might help to fill up the paper." Ah! my dear madam, that filling up is a fallacy, alas! too much indulged in by the outside world, who think a journalist is in a chronic state of hunger from a paucity of news. To our knowledge as much as from forty to sixty columns of written matter have accumulated in two or three days. Dr. Hosmer has to treat all these people politely, and get rid of them in any way his affability may suggest, not often an easy matter with monomaniacs, and like Poe's "Raven," he must often wish to see them "never more." Ah! there are several of the editors going into the sanctum. What are they going to do there? Bully the proprietor into increasing their salaries? Oh, no, they are convened to a cabinet council generally held once a day between twelve and one, in which they receive instructions as to the tone, etc., of the next day's editorials. Here it is, according to Horace Greeley, that Mr. Bennett tosses up the penny to indicate the policy of the paper, the head and the tail representing the President and Congress respectively. We are inclined to think that this is a myth, promulgated by those who do not understand the *animus* of the *Herald*, which, being non-partisan, has endeavored, like the London *Times*, to be the reflex of public opinion: it makes a good story, however, and therefore ought not to be totally discredited; nor should the one about the gentleman who desired a position on the paper from the fact that he could write an article on the same political subject for the *World* and *Tribune*, and therefore thought himself just the man for the *Herald*. Be these as they may, Mr. Bennett, Sr., walks up and down the apartment, hands behind his back, head leaning forward, and eyes bent down beneath a pair of shaggy eyebrows, as he dictates to each what is to be written—a Napoleonic faculty that he possesses in a remarkable degree, never tangling the several threads, but keeping each clear and distinct from the other. This is how the columns of the journal fulminate in concert, though written by many different pens.

We will now ramble back to the reporters' room, which was the one first entered. As for the thirty or forty gentlemen employed in this department, probably not one in a dozen has ever entered the inner temple, or spoken to the chief, though he may have been an attaché or years. The reporters here assemble in the morning at about eleven, and their first duty is to proceed down the dark passage mentioned before, that leads to the editors' rooms, especially that of the city department, which is devoted to all news appertaining to the metropolis, and where it is examined and arranged before being sent to the composing rooms, which are at the top of the building. The reporters have here a "pigeon hole" for letters, and in which particular instructions, written by the city editor, are placed. For ordinary work, however, there is kept a sort of diary containing the meetings, events, etc., about to take place during the day, and opposite each is the name of the gentleman assigned to report it, who, after ascertaining his duties, returns to the reportorial apartments. This room of the City Editor is a destructive place, for his iconoclastic pen destroys many of the most brilliant fancies of the young and gushing reporter, who, until he grows wiser, labors under the idea that a commercial report or a cholera case requires to be written in the grandiloquent style, and flowery language so appropriate to dime novels, but sadly cut of place on a newspaper. Latin derivations here are rather at a discount, but pure Saxon is in great demand. Poetical allusions and classical quotations are unceremoniously ejected, and the window immediately opened to let out the musty aroma inseparable from the dead languages. Mr. Charles Farrel is the present incumbent, if we may use the expression, assisted by Mr. Charles Hannon—the fact-loving Charles, who has a holy horror of the hifalutin and fanciful. The post of city editor on a great daily is no sinecure, as he must be thoroughly posted on current events, and take care not to be beaten; consequently it has a tendency to keep one in a feverish state of anxiety all the time, and Mr. Farrel no doubt often envies the reporter, who can get plenty of fresh air and exercise. Both these gentlemen have had scenes with obstreperous people, who insist on having articles put in the way they want them. One man is just about to open a bureau "to poke into everybody's private business," and is going to have a *déjeûner* to celebrate the event. He is desirous that a reporter be sent to give a casual account of the feed, and a voluminous one of the institution, and the great boon it is going to be to the public. The reporter goes, sees, and feeds, and is told to make a paragraph about it. Next day bureau comes up and blackguards everybody, and wants to know why a leader was not written about his "Paul Pry institution." He is blandly told that puffs are strictly prohibited, so off he goes, thinking himself a much injured individual, and the *Herald* unmindful of private interests.

These occurrences happen every day, and are some times very ludicrous. One old fat German came in puffing, and gasped:—

"Shay, Mr. Editor, Hans Skumful owe me five dollars, and he not pay me. Vill you put de tam plackguard in the paper; will you, Mr. Editor?"

The Dutchman is informed that this is not the province of the paper, and he, too, goes off indignantly, damning Hans and the *Herald* alternately.

If business is not particularly pressing, the reporters amuse themselves in a variety of ways; one knot is deep in a political discussion, another clusters around some returned correspondent who is telling traveller's stories of perils by flood and field, and the sights he has seen abroad, and as no man is any greater to a journalist than he is to his valet, often amusing descriptions of celebrities are given in a comical vein that shows their greatness could not blind the reporter to their foibles. Two or three in a quiet corner are listening to the last capital joke or story of the "man who writes the comical articles," who is generally a gentleman of vivid imagination, whose facts have got to wear a depressing load of fiction. Perhaps Ned Flynn favors a few with his "reminiscences," for from boy to man he has been connected with the *Herald*, and verily believes it to be the mainspring that makes the earth revolve. He tells how "young Jim" swallowed six niggers, knocked down a Spanish officer, and made big bets, which shows the young journalist has a good many astounding antecedents, and did not leap into fame through the Henrietta race alone.

Edward is librarian, and is supposed to be, by the colored office boys, the Vizier to the Great Mogul. Sometimes a foppish Englishman amuses incredulous listeners with his doings in London, which he, with much humility, calls a small "village," and says he is related to Lord Knows-who, and other distinguished noblemen of that ilk. Of course, he kept hounds and a shooting-box in the Highlands, and did the "howling swell" generally while the money lasted. Now, none are so poor as to do him reverence apart from his connection with the press, which must and ought to command respect.

"Halloa! what's going on to-day?" whispers one reporter to another; "thunder! this is the tenth man I've seen come in with a gun in his hand. What's up? d'ye expect an attack from rowdies?" "Pshaw!" says omniscient Flynn, "it's only A——'s article on breech-loaders in the paper this morning; he mentioned a few of the names of manufacturers, and these are the fellows whose illustrious patronymics have not yet appeared in print." Each armed individual requested an interview with the Managing Editor, who happened to be, at that time, Mr. Ryan, the present Literary Editor, and on obtaining it, proceeded straightway into that gentleman's room. For some time afterwards the laughing reporters could hear the click of opening and shutting the breech, as its novelty is explained to Mr. Ryan by the enthusiastic inventor. The afflicted Literary Editor, who cared as little about small arms as he did for anything under the sun, was obliged to listen blandly to the praises of its excellence, and compelled to submit to a close examination of the deadly weapon, and have to run his eyes along the barrel and peer into the muzzle. This unpleasant proximity to implements of destruction was overlooked, but when the ingenious contriver of small arms desired to leave the product of his fertile mind in the office "to be examined at leisure," then, and not till then, the editor's soul was up in arms, and his proverbial politeness sorely tried before getting rid of the tormentor. This bore, however, only made way for a second, who, in his turn, was succeeded by a third, and so on, until a prohibition was placed upon the entrance of gentlemen carrying long, suspicious leather cases. Mr. Ryan had a high time of it examining grim-looking guns, pretty pocket-pistols, and other pleasant contrivances for suddenly helping people into the next world.

Here comes a bewildered individual with a horrible account of a savage murder, who asks breathlessly for the City Editor, and on being shown into the sanctum of that potentate, tells excitedly his tale of blood. Who could picture his air of supreme disgust? Actually, the City Editor neither looks aghast nor at all disturbed; nor does he press him with questions, but simply calls a reporter, who takes down the history of the heinous deed as coolly as if he was making out a commercial report of cochineal or grey cotton. The man with the "murder" can't make it out; he had come with the expectation of being button-holed, and made to repeat the story and answer eager inquiries; but nobody condescended to ask him anything but the reporter to whom he is assigned.

A teller in a bank came in last fall with an account of an embezzlement which he had written out. "Put it in as it stands," said he; "it's perfectly correct, I assure you."

"Quite likely, Mr. Teller, considering the amateur source from which it has emanated; but communications like these require looking into, as it is not customary, either before or after a man's conviction, to call him a rogue and a scoundrel. These objectionable phrases are stricken out, and after an alteration, in which nothing but the bare facts remain, the article is sent to the composing rooms."

A short time previous to this, a clerk from a fur store that had been injured by fire, came the next day to give a few additional particulars respecting the conflagration, and desired the gentleman who was writing out the report to say that "the indomitable energies of Mr. G—— will soon place the premises in a thorough state of repair." In this the sagacious scribe scents a puff, and wisely omits any mention of Mr. G——'s "indomitable energies."

In the midst of these conversations, perhaps, a tall, graceful young man, with a florid complexion, beckons, from the door leading to the private office, to one of the reporters, who follows him into the room. This gentleman is Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., who is quick and decisive in all his movements; and, considering how much has been done in every way, from the possession of wealth and position, to spoil him, is really a very affable, gentlemanly young man, whose common sense, combined with some of the characteristic traits of the sailor, has saved him from being an egotistical, flippant, and overbearing fop. He is about to send out the person whom he called in as a correspondent, and in a short time afterwards this ambassador to a foreign court comes out with a check in his hand for expenses, and in a few hours, or the next day, is off for distant regions, taking with him a bundle of printed envelopes and a lump of yellow paper. The motto of those who go on the *Herald* must be "ready, ay, ready," as they are liable to be suddenly packed off to any place between Brazil and Hudson's Bay.

Let us get back to the reporters. Born journalists, as a class, are *sui-generis*, and there are more pug-nosed, beetle-browed men in the profession than in any other; in fact, some of the cleverest writers have these physical peculiarities. The *personnel* of the reporters is not very remarkable. Like most newspaper men, they are by no means fastidious in regard to the cut of their coats, most of them being quite content with anything in the shape of garments, without being particular as to the pattern. Paper collars and woollen shirts are greatly affected for economical motives, but jewelry has no sort of a show. Some are men who have received collegiate educations, and once associated in *haut-ton* society; others, again, are hard-working, industrious fellows, who have risen by attention and perseverance. That noisy fellow, who is generally in a chronic state of astonishment is the Jersey City reporter. His Irish brogue is boisterously melodious, and if he has met with some extraordinary good item during the day, trolls out an account that has a strong resemblance to pumpkins rolling over a barn floor. Near him sits an "infant," a delicate, puny individual, in height about six feet seven in his shoes; the infant's foot is about the size of a child's coffin, and might be turned to some practical advantage, such as bring tests of Christianity, for were he to tread on the pet corns of the patron Christian, and that gentleman refrain from swearing, the name of such a being could safely be added to the calendar of saints. He also dwells affectionately on the R's, and even were he to act Hamlet, and soliloquized over Yorick's gibes that were wont

> "To set the table on a *roar-r*,"

the pronunciation of the rough letter would probably set the audience on a *roar-r*.

The quiet-looking individual in the corner is James Restine, one of the finest descriptive writers on the New York press, and also a pleasing poet, who, in apostrophizing faded flowers, says of departed friends:—

> "They now are dead, like you frail beauties of the year."

Hopping about is the mercurial Philp, a gigantic individual of four feet nothing and a half, with merry black eyes, *nez retroussé*, and piping shrill voice, presenting a perfect picture of a printer's imp, which he is, of the most unmitigated species. His forte is sporting and humorous sketches. He once carried his jocose vein too far, while on a Brooklyn paper last year, having lampooned the pictures of the Art Association in such an outrageous manner that the editor, in a towering passion, summarily dismissed him. Philp is invariably in a chronic state of impecuniosity, though he writes well and gets liberally paid for it. He one day, at the Fulton Ferry, went up to a venerable-looking stranger, from whom he asked the loan of five dollars.

"Sir," said the old gentleman, "what do you take me for?"

"For a d—d fool, or I shouldn't have asked you," replied the irrepressible, in his shrillest accent.

So much for this genius, who is at present gammoning a small-sized "Kanuck," fresh from the frozen-up districts, whose innocent look, as he believes implicitly all he is told, would indicate that he was a good young man, who had kept *tame rabbits* in his boyhood, and played all his life with his sisters. There is a heap of trouble on Kanuck's mind; he owes a board bill, and has been wearing a flannel shirt for the last two months, and not being on the regular staff, has only succeeded in making about $3 this week. He's not thinking of working, like many mighty men, but is financing how to raise the other four dollars to pay the irate landlady. He loves poetry also, but finds it don't pay.

Flitting around is gentleman Jonas, with tight trousers and coat, made, as he asserts, by a "swell tailor in London."

"Jonas, you're a gentleman," says Clowes, another English reporter with a fund of humor that smacks of Lancashire.

"Thank you for nothing," replied Jonas, who thinks it a self-evident proposition.

Then little Tooly takes up the cudgels—he's a power on wagging, and says disagreeable things in a cool, collected way, has Carlyle at his finger ends, and flops logic in the face of his argumentative antagonist. Jonas and he are giving each other particular Jerusalem about the definition of learned words which the former is fond of using, and in his reports those six syllabics shine like Tennyson's diamonds stretched on the finger of all time.

Doyle, the humorous police reporter, steps in at this juncture with O'Connell; the latter, a graduate of Trinity, has just received some information respecting the loss of the Evening Star; and as he sits down to write it two men come in and ask to look at his memorandum of those saved. Suddenly they embrace and cry like children, having found a brother's name on the list. This attracts attention. Jonas and Tooly leave their discussion and crowd around; the men are overjoyed, and give a cordial invitation to all to come out and have a bottle of wine, an invitation which, we are happy to say, was declined, as it showed that *Herald* reporters *do* refuse drinks.

"Who is that on crutches, with a soldier's cap, that has just entered and asked to see Mr. Bennett?" asked one of the crowd.

"That," replied another, "is General Sickles."

The General and Mr. Bennett, who happened to be on his way to the carriage, took a seat at one of the reportorial desks, and were shortly afterwards joined by Mr. Bennett, Jr., who had just had an interview with Jerome and Lorillard relative to the proposed yacht race. All sorts of people have been in this room; politicians of every party, foreign noblemen, Japanese princes, bankers and merchants, prize-fighters and Common Councilmen, actors, Aldermen, Government contractors, and such as generally live upon public patronage, long-haired literary people, the jaunty Miles O'Reilly and Mr. Bennett's lawyer, who smacks his lips and seems to be always washing his hands in invisible water with imperceptible soap. From 9 to about 11 at night the pens fly fast over the yellow paper, and about 12 the work is generally completed, and at 2 P. M. the paper goes to press. The tons of manuscript here written would fill an Astor Library, and if the brilliant thoughts that were ventilated but to flourish in an ephemeral daily could be but collected, what an interesting volume of ideas it would make! This ramble among the *Herald's* reporters having been sufficiently protracted, we beg to subscribe ourselves yours, in the freemasonry of journalism.

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id a world of bright flowers one rosebud I found,
'twas as fair a young flower as e'er graced the ground;
Oh, to-morrow," I said, "it will bloom a young rose,
nd its soft downy leaves on this bosom repose!"
n the morrow I came—Oh, 'twas lovely to see!
nd seemed to smile. "Take me, I bloom but for thee."
hen gently I plucked it, and most fondly caressed,
nd there vowed that I'd wear it for aye on my breast.
ut I scarcely had loved its sweet fragrance a day,
hen it drooped its pale face, and then faded away;
, I pressed it still closer, but paler it grew,
nd it died on my breast.—My sweet Mary, 'twas you!
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Without any exception, the book before us the cheapest work we have ever seen. It printed in very large type. It is on good per. It is filled with steel illustrations, d with all these advantages it is sold for e amazing sum of $1·25. Too much credit not be given to Messrs. Harper for the style which the work is gotten up, and for the sire they show to place the works of the great irist within the reach of every one who a desire to read his productions. The ition is for sale by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Chesnut street.

EAT EXPECTATIONS. Author's Edition. By harles Dickens. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

The May instalment of the Author's Edition Charles Dickens' works comes to us in the ape of "Great Expectations." It is issued the same handsome style as its predecessors. und in rich emerald cloth, with the handme medallion head of Dickens on the side, d filled with splendid illustrations, it prets the popular works of that most popular ar in a form as attractive and as cheap as put forth from the presses of our hers. "Great Expectations," one of the t, and also one of the best of the works of great novelist, will be doubly acceptable ause of its vigorous and characteristic picings.

IGHTS TEMPLAR OF PENNSYLVANIA. By Alfred Creigh, L.L. D. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A comprehensive history of the Knights nplar of Pennsylvania, with a list of all the mbers, and a sketch of the laws and origin each Commandery, is laid before the public Dr. Creigh. It is almost entirely a compiion, and therefore has little opportunity for literary display. Its authenticity is ached for by the highest officers of the der; and to every one who belongs to the sociation it is *prima facie* evidence of his embership. It is handsomely issued.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE IN PARIS.—The folwing is a list of the busts of musical comsers already placed in the niches on the side ades of the new opera-house in Paris—On e west, Adam, Bellini, Weber, Nicolo, hul, Piccini, Philidor, Rousseau and Camra; and on the east, Durante, Jomelli, Mongny, Grétry, Verdi, Donizetti, Herold, Boieleu laud Berton. There are other niches hich have not yet received their busts.

A PRESENT TO AN EMPEROR.—The Hungarian tion has just presented the Emperor Francis oseph with the domain of Gödöllö. There is fine chateau and excellent shooting in the rests on the estate, which is about fifteen nglish miles from Pesth. It belonged forerly to the now extinct princely family of rassilkovich, but had been lately purchased y a Belgian company.

A HUNGARIAN RAILWAY.—A new line of ilroad from Pesth to Hatvan, forty miles ong, was opened in March. It passes through he new Crown estate of Gödöllö, and will be ontinued to Miskolez. This line will evenually form a portion of the great northern ailroad connecting Hungary, through the arpathian Mountains, with Galicia and ussia.

PICTURE SALE.—A sale of sixty-six pictures elonging to M. Weber de Truenfels took lace in Paris in March, and produced a sum f 90,000 francs. Among the paintings disosed of were "Eucharis and Télémachus," by David, 3800 francs; "A Crucifixion," by Wouermans, 8000 francs; and "A Landscape with nimals," by Ommegank, 8050 francs.

A DECORATED DOG.—In the Crimean war an English engineer regiment petted a dog called nob, which was in four battles, and was subequently decorated with a blue ribbon and a nedal. The animal died at Chatham Barracks n England, last month, at an advanced age. he departed Snob is mourned by his fellows.

A COMPLIMENT.—The Emperor of Brazil havng heard of the desire expressed by Rossini to aste a particular kind of Brazilian coffee, the excellence of which had been greatly praised, has sent to the celebrated *maestro* a quantity f it, enclosed in a box inlaid with the most precious woods of Brazil, and of exquisite workmanship.

A VESSEL FOR MINES.—There is building on he Tyne a vessel intended for exploring the sulphur mines in the islands of the Red Sea. She is to be fitted with large water tanks, and when she has landed men on those islands she will keep them supplied with water from the mainland. She is a vessel of three hundred tons.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION BUILDING INSURED.—The French Imperial commission has just insured the Palace of the Exhibition for the sum of 7,500,000 francs, in the International Mutual Assurance Society.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 eet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KIND
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS
4 8 fmwlm] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

GOVERNMENT SALES.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 20, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of condemned property:—

29,013 Woollen Blankets.	164 Haversacks.
16,493 Trowsers, Inf'y.	111 Knapsacks.
2,349 " Mounted.	1,236 Knit Jackets.
1,782 Sack Coats, lined.	482 Great-Coat Straps.
16,751 " unlined.	23 Sashes.
2,473 Uniform Coats.	12 Pairs Chevrons.
3,720 Jackets.	31½ Pairs Shoulder Scales.
589 Great Coats, Inf'y.	9 Canteens.
641 " Mounted.	59 Bed Sacks.
701 Shirts.	59 Picks.
237 Drawers.	5 Pick and Axe Handles.
3,366 Pairs Stockings.	6 Wall Tents.
6½ Pairs Boots.	4 Wall Tent Flies.
16 Pairs Bootees.	80 Hat Feathers.
111 Forage Caps.	16 Hat Bugles.
1,577 Cap Covers.	16 Hat Eagles.
21 Hats, crossed sabres.	40 Sets Drum Snares.
81 Hat Cords and Tassels.	30 Drum Cords.
3 Sibley Tents.	3 Trumpets.
25 Shelter Tents.	24 Bugles.
8 Fifes.	10 Bugle Cords and Tassels.
29 Drum Heads.	1,550 Sets Tent Poles.
5 Drum Slings.	450 Yards 10 oz. Duck.
13½ Pairs Drumsticks.	68 Yards 12 oz. Duck.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Sale to take place at the Clothing Warehouse (Hospital grounds).
By order of Major-General Thomas,
G. A. HULL,
4 29 12t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses on Eighteenth street, near E, in this city, a quantity of Damaged Hospital Property, embracing the following-named articles, viz.:—

Blankets,	Tin Cups,
Bed-sacks,	Plates and Tumblers,
Mosquito Bars,	Copper Boilers,
Mattresses,	Chairs,
Hospital Clothing,	Tables,
Iron Bedsteads,	Benches,
Desks,	Barrels,
Splints,	Bottles,
Stoves and Pipe,	Medicines,
Mess Chests,	Printing Presses,
Medicine Chests and Panniers,	Old Iron, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Goods to be removed within five days.
C. SUTHERLAND,
5 4 4t Assistant Medical Purveyor, U. S. A.

SALE OF POWDER

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 22, 1867.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the NAVY YARD, BOSTON, Massachusetts, at noon on THURSDAY, the ninth (9th) day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1500) barrels of POWDER, composed of rifle cannon, musket, and ordinary cannon powder, and eighteen hundred (1800) pounds compressed powder.

These powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
4 24 13t Chief of Bureau.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low ure Steam Heat Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
5 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
50,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18 INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 t12 31

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White.
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL.
CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

F. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie,
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans May —, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port May 15.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK,
FIRST CLASS, $230 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 11
CITY OF LIMERICK	Wednesday, May 15
CITY OF NEW YORK	Saturday, May 18
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, June 1

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$3
To London	115	To London	3
To Paris	12	To Paris	4

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $3 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street,
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, SIX PIANO FORTES, ORGAN, SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, FURNITURE, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, a large and very attractive assortment of excellent furniture. [5 7 2t

To Carpenters, Builders, and others.
BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE MOYAMENSING HALL, Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
Will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property,
On Saturday,
May 11, at 12 o'clock, Noon, on the premises, all the material in the large and valuable building known as the Moyamensing Hall, situate on the south side of Christian street, west of Ninth street.
The purchaser must remove the brick, stone, and other materials of said building, within sixty days after the day of sale. Terms, Cash. [5 7 4t

Sale No. 1914 Pine street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE IMPERIAL CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday morning.
13th inst., at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior household furniture, etc. [5 7 5t

Sale No. 851 North Seventh street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FRENCH MANTEL CLOCK, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning.
14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 851 North Seventh street, by catalogue the handsome walnut parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture. [5 7 6t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., ON FRIDAY, MAY 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE, will include—
MONROE STREET, No. 310.—Three story brick Dwelling, 15 feet by 90—two fronts. Sale peremptory.
NORTH FRONT STREET, between Race and Vine streets, No. 237.—Valuable five story brick Store 17 feet front by about 50 feet deep, fronting on Front and Water streets. [5 6 4t
50 shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Company.
200 shares Susquehanna Canal Company.
60 shares Union Transportation and Insurance Company.
100 shares Empire Transportation Company.
500 shares McClintock Oil Company.
$10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Loan, interest January and July. 1t

TO FARMERS AND BUTCHERS.
SALE OF 51 STALLS IN THE GREEN-HILL MARKET HOUSE, SEVENTEENTH AND POPLAR STREETS.
On Thursday,
May 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Seventeenth and Poplar streets, the following Stalls in the Green-hill Market House, viz.:—Nos. 5 to 32, 39 to 52, and 65 to 73, all inclusive. [5 18t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

LAST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON.
HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS,
Comprising in part the entire recent importation of
A. D'HUYVETTER, ESQ., OF ANTWERP.
B. SCOTT, JR., will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT street, on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 7, 8, and 9, at ¼ before 8 o'clock, the entire recent importation of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, comprising about 275 really highest class Modern Paintings, together with a number of American productions, making in all one of the best collections ever offered in this country.
Among the artists represented are—
FOREIGN:

Theo. Gerard,	Troyon,	David Col,
Roffiaen,	L. Robbe,	Caas. Delkert,
H. Savry,	Ver Hoeven Ball,	C. J. de Voget,
J. Ruyten,	Boogaerdt,	F. Kruseman,
A. Van Hamme,	Veyrasset,	De Vos,
B. C. Koek Koek,	Lion,	Von Seben,
F. Musin,	W. Verschuur,	Stroebel,
De-la-Haye,	L. Lampe,	Maes,
Serrure,	Vaarman,	J. Le Bret,
L. Julliard.	Van Sevendonck,	C. Wanters,
Jas. E. Meadows,	E. Verboeckhoven,	and others.

AMERICAN:

E. Moran,	E. D. Lewis,	T. Moran,
Jas. Hamilton,	Milne Ramsey,	J. R. Lambdin,
G. W. Nicholson,	H. C. Bispham.	T. Butler,
J. Fulkner,	H. Helmick,	J. Walker,
	and others.	

The Paintings will be on view on Tuesday, with catalogues, until 10 o'clock P. M., and continue until evening of sale.
The attractive character and high class of the Paintings render this sale well worthy the attention of collectors, connoisseurs, and dealers. [4 27 10t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street,
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, STECK PIANO-FORTE, LARGE MIRRORS, SILVER PLATED WARE, SEWING MACHINES, CEDAR CHESTS, TRUNKS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, velvet, brussels, Venetian and ingrain carpets, mirrors, etc.,
Also, one spendid Steck piano-forte, cost $750.
Also, six sets of elegant walnut and chesnut cottage furniture.
Also, an assortment of cedar chests and travelling trunks.
Also, 8 Singer sewing machines. [5 7 3t

Sale at No. 208 N. Thirteenth street,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS, PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE
On Monday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at No. 208 N. Thirteenth street, the household and kitchen furniture of a family leaving the city.
The furniture may be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. [5 8 4t

Sale at No. 1612 Pine street,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, HAIR CLOTH, PARLOR FURNITURE, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1612 Pine street, will be sold the parlor, chamber dining-room, and kitchen furniture of a family leaving the city.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. [5 8 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET,
LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE 450 CASES STRAW GOODS, by catalogue, on a credit,
On Friday,
May 10, Commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full assortment of newest shape bonnet hats for ladies', misses', youths', and children's wear, which will be found well worthy the attention of the trade. [5 8 2t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

WAR DEPARTMENT.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 3, 1867.

An Army Medical Board is now in session in New York city for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES,
5 4 fmw1m Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY!
The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at ery low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
May 9, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases men's, boys', and youths boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, a prime and desirable assortment of women's and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [5 3 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,
On Thursday morning,
May 9, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
SPECIAL OFFERINGS OF WOOLLENS,
to close a consignment, of a favorite make, including Austrian fancy cassimeres, coatings, and cloakings French black drap d'ete etc.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [5 3 5t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 25,000 DOZEN HOSIERY, GLOVES, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
May 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold about 25,000 dozen cotton hosiery, embracing all qualities, men's, women's, and children's brown, bleached, and mixed hose and half hose.
Also, gents' and ladies' silk, lisle, and Berlin gloves, merino and gauze shirts, Paris silk mitts, etc., of the celebrated importation of Messrs. S. Housman & Co. [5 8 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
May 10, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [5 4 5t
Also, 500 Paris fancy window shades.
500 ROLLS CANTON MATTING.

50 rolls	4-4 white double imperial Chesing			
50	do.	red check	do.	do.
50	do.	do.	contract	do.
50	do.	white extra	do.	do.
50	do.	do.	carzo Leenshing	

Also, invoices 4-4 white and red check "Contract Manhing," "Contract Keetchong," "Chungwoo," and other favorite marks. [5 8 2t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
May 13, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [5 7 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
May 14, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on morning of sale. [5 8 5t

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS,
CLARETS,
SAUTERNES,
FAVORITE BRANDS, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM LONDON
PORT WINES,
SHERRY WINES,
MADEIRA WINES,
VERY OLD BRANDIES
THE FINEST SELECTION.
OLD WHISKIES,
OLD WHISKIES,
SOME EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE LOTS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
1 19 mwf5mrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf5m4p*

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GA MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE
NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 2 23 stuth3m

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS.

The Tennessee papers put up the following:—

For President—Major-General George Henry Thomas, of Virginia.

For Vice-President—Major-General John A. Logan, of Illinois.

The Indianapolis *Journal* hoists this banner:—

For President—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

For Vice-President—Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts.

The Columbus *Journal* wants a ticket like this:—

For President—Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

For Vice-President—Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia.

The New York *Herald* thinks a ticket like this would surely be elected:—

For President—Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, of Ill.

For Vice-President—General Robert Edmund Lee, of Virginia.

Thurlow Weed, in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, favors the following:—

For President—General U. S. Grant, of Ill.

For Vice-President—Admiral David Glascoe Farragut, of Virginia.

The Belfast (Maine) *News* proposes:—

For President—Wendell Phillips, of the United States.

For Vice-President—Hon. Isaac Newton, of Philadelphia.

Ben. Wade, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Horace Greeley, George Peabody, Judge Woodward, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, and Sickles, Horatio Seymour, Clement L. Vallandigham, General Longstreet, and many others are mentioned in connection with the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States; but we have yet to see the first hint in favor of the nomination of Andrew Johnson for that office. If straws have any weight in politics, this one ought to break the Presidential camel's back.

Reported Death of Hon. S. S. Marshall.

The Cairo *Democrat* of the 3d instant notices a rumor of the death of the Hon. S. S. Marshall, Representative in Congress from the Eleventh Congressional district of Illinois, which is reported to have occurred at his home at McLeansboro, Hamilton county, Illinois, a few days ago. Mr. Marshall was detained at Washington several weeks after the adjournment of Congress, in consequence of serious illness, but was finally enabled to reach his home. Mr. Marshall has been prominent in the political affairs of Southern Illinois for several years, having been elected Judge of the Shawneetown judicial circuit at the election of 1851. In 1854 he was elected to Congress from what was then the Ninth Congressional district, and was re-elected in 1856. In 1861 he was again chosen Judge of the judicial circuit in which he resided. In 1864 he was returned to Congress for the third time from the Eleventh district, and was again re-elected last fall, by a diminished majority over General Kitchell. He was regarded as a leader in the ranks of the Democratic party in Congress, receiving the Democratic vote for Speaker at the beginning of the present session. He was also a member of the House Judiciary Committee of the Fortieth Congress.

The Arkansas Legislature Forbidden to Assemble.

General Ord, Commander of the Fifth Military District, has instructed Governor Murphey to notify the members of the Provisional Legislature of Arkansas, lately in session, that their reconvening is incompatible with the act of Congress to provide a more efficient government for the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and that they therefore will not reassemble. The Governor, in agreement with these instructions, has by proclamation declared the Legislature dissolved, and that any reassembling thereof will be a violation of the Reconstruction act of Congress.

RESTORATION.—The Emperor of Austria has restored to the collateral heirs of General Kiss, who was executed on the 6th of October, 1849, at Arad, with thirteen other generals of the national army, amongst whom was the ever-lamented Nagy Sandor, Török, and Count Vecsey, the whole of his property, confiscated to the State during the revolution, and valued at four million five hundred thousand florins. This act will, it is said, be followed by others of a similar character. As the justice of the cause for which these and hundreds of other martyrs were done to death is now admitted by their executioners, restitution can scarcely be withheld any longer.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—The Academy of Medicine of Belgium offers a prize of $250 for the best essay on the cattle plague. Essays will be received till January 1, 1859, and the following are the subjects which must be treated:—The symptoms, causes, morbid anatomical changes, and the nature of epizoötic contagious typhus; considered with regard to the different kinds of animals susceptible of contracting that malady; and the specific character of the various typhoid diseases with which cattle plague might be confounded.

THE DEBT OF TURKEY.—The national debt of Turkey now funded and inscribed amounts to £73,400,850. Of this amount £1,818,180 has not been issued, and deducting that sum, together with £2,440,400 which has been paid off by the action of the sinking funds, it seems that there remains a sum now due of £69,140,270. The charge of this debt at the present time is £3,670,238 for interest and £1,137,104 for amortization. What proportion of the nominal capital of the debt actually reached the Ottoman treasury will probably never be known.

DISTRESS IN CORNWALL.—Great distress prevails in the mining districts in Cornwall, England. In consequence of the stoppage of numerous mines and the suspension of operations in many others, hundreds of poor families are reduced to great destitution, while the number of unemployed is three thousand. In three parishes alone—namely, Sithney, Breage, and Wendron—there are about two thousand out of work. In and around Camborne and Redruth there is also a vast amount of distress.

A CLERGYMAN'S CALCULATIONS.—The curé of a Swiss village in the Canton du Valais, named Kaempten, has amused his leisure hours by compiling a comparative table of the annual expenditure of the forty-nine States of Europe in the year 1864. The total is eleven milliards of francs. But what shocks the good curé is that while five milliards of this vast sum are absorbed by war budgets, only one hundred and twenty-five milliards of it was applied to public instruction—and yet 1864 was a pacific year.

THE AMERICAN YACHTS ABROAD.—The American yachts Henrietta, Fleetwing, and Vesta, which have been laid up at Cowes during the winter, are about to be fitted out to go to sea for the summer season.

NEW THEATRES IN LONDON.—Two new theatres are about to be erected in London—one in Longacre, the other in Leicester Square.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

BEST BLACK SILKS,

CHENE SILKS,

PLAIN SILKS,

PLAID SILKS,

FIGURED GRENADINE, HERNANI,

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,

LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

3 2wsmtirp]

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
8 lb. GREEN ENDS.
25 BALES WHITE AND GREY.
FOR SALE BY
RENE GUILLOU,
No. 16 BANK Street.
5 6mwf6t

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
S. Lichtenthaler & Son, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB, PROPRIETOR,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
5 8 tf

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1—*

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE,

Are prepared to supply all classes of consumers, in all parts of the city—West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, and Fort Richmond—with a superior article of ICE, at the lowest market rates.

Orders by mail to either of the offices will receive prompt attention.

Particular attention paid to the delivery of ice to private families, etc.

OFFICES:
NOS. 118 AND 120 NORTH BROAD ST.,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. [5 7 12t
E. P. KERSHOW. }
A. HUNT. } KERSHOW & HUNT.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

USED INWARDLY.

References to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.

Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.

OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

FINE CHOCOLATE.

FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600

REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
JAPANNED WARE,
WOODEN-WARE.
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
Philadelphia.
4smwlrp

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sal, as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second street, west side,
Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. [3 27 wsm4

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe and now in Store.

Also, a complete assortment

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN.
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth.
3 12 fmw2mrp]

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX.

No. 37 South SECOND Street.

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting upof Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GEORGE W. HILL

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he invites the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfm3m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

We now offer a large assortment of **FANCY BONNETS** and **TRIMMED HATS**, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in **PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE**, we defy competition. Novelties in **FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS**, Etc., at moderate prices. **WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street.** [3 25 2m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 26 3m

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,
4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CANTON MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—BEST LOCATION IN THE city. Near the cars. Apply at No. 713 North TWENTIETH Street. Parties can have a choice of fine rooms, if applied for at once, with a genteel family. The ground is the highest in the city, and there cannot be a more pleasant city summer residence found. 4 30 10t

THE HOUSE No. 114 S. TWELFTH STREET is open for Boarders. Suits of Rooms and Single Rooms. Newly papered and painted. 5 6 6t*

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.
4 19 fmw tf

WANTED—A FOREMAN IRON-MOULDER, accustomed to working on Car Wheels. Apply at No. 14 North FIFTH Street. 5 7 3t*

Quaker City Business College

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

Established Nov. 2, 1861. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge for themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

J. E. RIDGWAY,
5 2 1m NO. 57 S. THIRD STREET.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 44]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ICE PITCHERS.

MEAD & CO.,

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR.

We have just finished, in a very superior manner, OVER (100) ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES OF ICE PITCHERS, all of our own plate, and warranted in every respect, which we are now offering at enormously low prices.

ICE PITCHERS, Chased and Engraved	$8·50
" " "	9·00
" Fine Chased	10·00
" " "	11·00
" Very fine and rich	12·00
" Superior Chased and Medallion	13·00
" Very Elegant Medallion	15·00

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SECOND FLOOR.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW OPENING

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SILVER WARE,

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PLATED WARES

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
FOR BRIDAL AND GENERAL PRESENTATIONS. [4 13 smw2mrp

BAILEY & CO.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

Have Just Received per Steamer Pereire,

NEWEST STYLES

FRENCH JEWELRY

AND

PARIS FANS.

4 1 mwf3mrp

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—THE property at the S. E. corner of CHURCH Lane and CHEW Street, 420 feet on Chew street and 225 feet on Church lane, with small cottage and stable. Lot graded and planted with choice trees—one of the most desirable lots in Germantown for a handsome residence.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
5 2 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—HANDsome stone Residence, CHEW Street, second house east of Church Lane. Lot 146 by 337½ feet, beautifully laid out with trees, shrubbery, hedge, etc. Early possession.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
5 2 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON NINTH Street, near Arch; conspicuous large property, suitable for any kind of business. For sale low and on easy terms. Apply at
11* No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. 413 LOCUST Street, 23 by 120 feet; furnished or unfurnished.
Apply at No. 221 CHESNUT Street,
4 27 tf Second story.

FOR SALE—7½ ACRES ON THE Delaware, near a station, twenty miles from town, with furnished house, stable, ice-house, boat-house, and workshop, old shade trees, abundant fruit, and a superior garden, with crops in. Apply to
C. H. MUIRHEID,
5 8 10t No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

TO RENT.

CONCERT HALL,
Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.
This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to
BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees.
4 29 4w Box 105 Philadelphia P.O., or at the Hall.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE ROOM ON THE first floor of No. 521 Chesnut street, the cheapest rent in the city. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH, General Agents Washington Life Insurance Company, Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. 5 1

DESK ROOM.—PART OF A FURNISHED Office for rent, at C. H. ELLIOT'S, No. 46 S. THIRD Street. 5 7 3t*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL......................$500,000

DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, | EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, | ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, | S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, | HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $100
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1 23 1mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
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